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of the
Province of Sind

B Volume IV

Larkana District

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LARKANA

DESCRIPTION.

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CHAPTER I OF 'A' VOLUME.

The Larkana District lies between $25^{\circ} 53'$ and 28° North latitude and $67^{\circ} 11'$ and $68^{\circ} 33'$ on the right bank of the river Indus and covers an area of 5,057 square miles.

Position and area. It is bounded on the north by the Upper Sind Frontier District and the Sukkur District, on the east by the river Indus and on the west by the territory of His Highness the Khan of Kalat; at the south it narrows considerably and intrudes into the Karachi District. It may be divided into two parts which are entirely dissimilar in character, viz.,

(1) the Kohistan, or hill country, and (2) the low lands which lie between the Kohistan and the Indus.

The Kohistan consists of a range of limestone hills, or mountains referred to by old writers as the Hala, but now generally known as the Khirthar Range. They extend along the whole western boundary of the District, with a breadth of from twelve to fifteen miles, in a straight line, as measured on the map. At the south in the Sehwan Taluka they spread out and approach the Laki hills, which rising near Sehwan, run south along the eastern boundary of the District, so that nearly the whole of the Taluka is hilly. The Khirthar Range consists of an ascending series of ridges running generally north and south with broad flat valleys between. The ridges are locally distinguished by different names. For example the first line of hills is spoken of as *Kalrio*, or *Kukrio* (i.e., broken), the next as *Karn* (black) or *Zarrud* (yellow), the third as *Pisro* (saffron-coloured), and so on. The name Khirthar, which has been given by us to the whole range, belongs properly to one part of it in the Karachi Kohistan. The highest ridge of the range forms the boundary between Sind and Baluchistan, its general height at its northern extremity being about 5,000 feet: towards the south the height declines. The most elevated peak, named Kute-jl-kabar (i.e., the Dog's tomb) is 6,873 feet above sea level and fifteen hundred feet immediately below it to the north is a plateau known as Daryaro which was at one time thought of as a possible sanitarium. Bleak, ragged and barren as these hills look, they afford pasturage for large flocks of sheep and goats. The valleys are green with grass after rain and admit of cultivation up to a height of four thousand feet. Regular terraces bounded by huge boulders and known locally as "Kafir Kot," bear witness to the existence of extensive cultivation at some remote period. In the tortuous rocky channels which drain the hills there are pools sufficiently permanent to secure the survival of several species of fish. In these spots ferns, wild flowers and even shady trees are to be found. Less thirsty forms of vegetation, such as *Saladora indica* and *pervica*, the leafless Caper, and the small Fan Palm, called *Pis* (*Chamorops ritchinosa*) maintain a footing even on the hill sides. At lower levels the torrent beds are industriously dammed for purposes of irrigation.

Between the hills and the Indus the country may properly be described as a broad shallow, since the middle line, from north to south, is considerably below the level of the Indus on the one side and the base of the hills on the other. By this depression the hill torrents and the waters of the western Nara all find their way to the Manchar Lake and thence by the Aral to the Indus. The soil is the rich alluvial loam of the Indus valley. The northern part of the district used to be subject to the Indus flood or "Lets". The Kashmor flood from the Upper Sind Frontier, the Muho Mari flood from Shikarpur Taluka, and the Jali flood from Garhi Yasin Taluka, were liable every year to inundate the country, and to destroy everything in their path. The river banks have now successfully grappled with this danger, and for the last forty-five years the safety of the country has been practically assured. The result has been that cultivation has developed unhindered and the district produces luxuriant crops of rice, wheat and other grains. Lines of *babul* trees indicate the courses of canals and roads, but there is little forest. In the Mehar, Kakar and southern part of Labidarya Talukas there is a good deal of *bader*. But the rest of the low lands are for the most part remarkably fertile. This is especially the case in the north of the district, which enjoys a magnificent water supply from the Ghar Canal, and in the east, between the Western Nara and the Indus. To the west canal irrigation is restricted by the gradual rising of the country in the direction of the hills, with the result that this piece of country, which is known as the 'kacha' assumes the bare and dreary aspect of *pat*. This and the diminishing supply in the Nara combine to make the Johi Taluka the least productive in the district.

The Khirthar Range has already been sufficiently described. Its total length is about 150 miles, of which about 120 are contained in this district. To the east of the main range and running parallel to it, with an interspace of from two to five miles, is a line of hills which are geologically quite distinct. Next in importance is the Laki range which, beginning abruptly to the south of the town of Sehwan, runs southwards along the boundary of the District for nearly 35 miles and then passes into the Karachi District. Its total length is about 80 miles and it attains an elevation of 1,500 feet above sea level at its northern end near Sehwan and Laki. This range consists mainly of limestone, but partly also of bright-coloured sandstone. At one time the Indus washed the eastern side of these hills, so that travellers to Karachi had to cross the river, proceed some distance along its left bank and then recross; but the river has moved some miles eastward. As has already been said, the country between this and the Khirthar Range is almost entirely occupied by spurs of the latter, or, to speak more correctly, by flanking ranges of similar but lower hills. The largest of these is the Badhra Range, which lies west of the valley traversed by the Karachi-Sehwan Road and south of the Manchar. The Bhit Range, smaller but rising to nearly 3,000 feet, lies west of this in the Johi Taluka. The geological character of all these hills has been described in the 'A' Volume.

The river Indus flows for about 100 miles along the eastern boundary of this district, but owing to the varying course which it takes its channel is not constant.

To avoid confusion with the Khairpur State, which marches with the three northern Talukas of the district, a permanent boundary has been devised by means of offsets taken from fixed points on the two banks. Further south however where Nawabshah district runs parallel to Larakana, a similar arrangement has not been made, with the result that at the present time portions of Nawabshah district are on the right bank of the river. The Western Nara, Manzhar Lake and Aral River form a loop of the Indus which at one time was almost as important as the main stream, so that old writers often refer to the belt of land between the two as an "island," but the Nara must now be regarded as a canal. There are no other rivers in the district, but there are numerous water courses which drain the hills, and are known as *Nais*. These are fierce torrents after rain, but would speedily dry up when the rain ceased if they were not dammed for purposes of cultivation. The most important of them is the *Gaj Nai*, which can be depended upon to supply the subjacent lands with water till February in a year of normal rainfall. It is formed by the union of two channels, the more important of which appears to have its origin in the Jhalawan country near Kalat, while the other rises in the Kirthar. On arriving at the foot of the hills it has the choice of three channels, one northwards towards the Kakar Taluka, another southwards towards Johi, and the third eastwards between the two. Which of these the flood may take, or whether it may take all three, depends upon its force and volume and upon the *bonds* built by the cultivators to restrain and direct the flow. In any case the surplus water eventually travels southward, parallel to the Nara, until it reaches the Manzhar Lake.

There are other *Nais* worthy of notice. The *Mazarani Nai*, when in flood, flows into Warah Taluka and ends in the *Harmal Dhand*. At Mazarani about six miles within the lower ranges of the hills, the water is impounded and a sheet of water about 250 yards long by 40 yards broad is held up. Water courses carry off the water to irrigate the adjoining lands. Mahseer are to be caught at this *bond* and at all the larger pools of the streams feeding it.

The *Khenji Nai* is at the extreme north of the district and in fact forms the border between it and the Upper Sind Frontier. The most important *Nai* between it and the *Mazarani Nai* is the *Sita Nai* which opens out into the Ghaibi Dero Jagir in Kambar Taluka.

Dilan Nai.—This is formed of three smaller *Nais* which debouch on the gorge of Shah Godro in Mehar Taluka. From here the flood water finds its way into the large *Ganero Dhand* near Garikan in Mehar Taluka. Water is to be found at certain places in the higher reaches of this *Nai* throughout the year. Nearly 5,000 acres of land can be cultivated from the flood water of the *Nai* in a year of heavy rainfall.

Salar Nai is a shorter *Nai*, and, as the hills at the point through which it emerges rise more abruptly from the plain, is capable of doing

much damage when it comes down in flood. Its flood water flows into the Salari Dhami near Khairpur Nathanshah.

The *Nai Nai* is the most important *Nai* in Johi Taluka after the *Noi Gaj*. The other *Nais* only flow when there is heavy rain in the hills. With the exception of the *Nai Gaj* all the *Nais* in this taluka flow into the Manchhar Lake. Crocodiles are found in some of the pools of the *Nai Gaj* and the *Sehwan Nais*.

Nai Naing and *Nai Bandi* are the more important of the *Sehwan Nais*, but except for a little wheat, no crops are grown from the water derived from them.

The district is rich in *dhangs* or lakes fed by the surplus of the canals from the east and of the *nais* from the west. Manchhar Lake and Foremost among these is the Ganero about ten miles from Menar, the largest sheet of water

in the district after the Manchhar Lake. In the Kambar Taluka the Changro *dhang* contains water throughout the year. Artan, Drig, Haso, Lahori and Lang in Kambar Taluka, and Phati Bilawal in Larkana Taluka usually contain water up till Christmas, and often later, and all including Changro are famous for the duck shooting which is obtainable on them.

But the chief of all *dhangs* in the district, and in fact in Sind, is the Manchhar Lake. Hemmed in by hills at its southern end, it collects water from three sources, the *Nara*, the hill *Nais* and the Aral river. The old Gazetteer describes the Manchhar as an expansion of the *Nara*, and this is a very natural way of regarding it. The *Nara*, Manchhar and Aral together seem to be merely a "loop" of the Indus and as such were formerly used by all boats proceeding up the river during the inundation in order to avoid the strong current of the main stream. In 1840 Lieutenant Postans reported on the advantages of this route for river steamers from April to September. He was of course aware that water flowed from the Indus into the lake by the Aral at one season, but recent measurements have shown that in comparison with the water which pours into the lake in this way the amount which comes by the *Nara* is quite insignificant. But when the inundation subsides and the level of the river is below that of the lake, the Aral reverses its use and becomes a drainage channel. The effect is that in the middle of a good inundation the lake has covered an area of 200 square miles, while in February of a bad year it has shrunk to $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by about 2, or about 14 square miles. Its ordinary fluctuations are of course far within these extremes. In 1921-22, 14,575 acres were cultivated, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 30,892. On this account the management of the channels by which the lake is filled and emptied has always been a problem and many schemes have been put forward. An expensive dredger was at one time obtained from England, but proved abortive. At present the ordinary control exercised by the Irrigation Department appears to be sufficient.

The Manchhar lake has the shape of a long oval pointing north-west and south-east. The deep and permanent side of it is that abutting

on the hills to the south-west, and its annual expansion is to the north and north-east. Its depth in the deepest part has been 16 feet in a good year. The lake is a picture with its forest of towering grasses, its meadows of floating lotus leaves, its myriads of water fowl of every kind and its human inhabitants in their floating habitations spearing its fishes and shooting its fowl with their blunt arrows. The fishing on the lake is marvellous. Mr. A. O. Hume (in "Stray Feathers," page 134) estimated the weight of fish taken in a single "drive" at a ton. The biggest were "huge siluroids," six or seven feet in length.

The climate of Larkana district is next to that of the Upper Sind Frontier the severest in the Province. The

(Senate)

great heat of the summer months is little miti-

gated by even such breezes as visit Sukkur from off the river at night, while the ubiquitous canals and general submergence of the country add moisture to the heat. They add mosquitoes also, which must be regarded as an element of the climate when its bearableness is the point of view. Dust storms also are not unknown, and fierce hot winds are common during the "Chaliho" the forty days succeeding the 10th of Jeth, i.e., May 15th. Sehwan, hemmed in by high hills, is perhaps the centre of the worst region, but Larkana is the place for which the most trustworthy statistics are available, and from these it appears that the temperature in May during the last (1915) twenty-five years has ranged from a minimum of 68° to a maximum of 120° in the shade. In July the maximum was not so high, being only 118°, but the minimum was higher; in no year has the thermometer ever got below 80° during that month except in 1910, when the air was temporarily cooled as a result of heavy rains. The difference between the highest and lowest temperature registered in May is usually about 34 degrees. The cold season, which begins in November, is delightful, as elsewhere in Upper Sind. In November the maximum hovers about 88° and the minimum about 55°. In January the thermometer may fall to 35°, which means frost under the open sky. During that month the thermometer does not appear to have touched 83° in the last twenty-five years.

The mean rainfall is put at 3.28 inches, but it varies a good deal, though not to the same extent as it does near the sea coast. The maximum recorded during the last twenty-five years was 22.46 inches at Mir khan in 1917, and the minimum 16 cents at Johi in 1918. The distribution of rain in the district is, upon the whole, fairly uniform, the talukas near the river receiving a little more than their share and those to the north-west a little less.

The climate of the Kohistan is very different from that of the plains, for the elevation above sea level is half as Danna Towers and Darbyaro. much again as that of Mahabaleshwar, the highest sanitarium in the Bombay Presidency; but unfortunately there are no statistics. Nearly all the definite information available is contained in a report written in 1860 by Assistant Surgeon Lalor, who was deputed to visit the Danna Towers and reside at

them during June and July in order to ascertain if it would be of any advantage to establish a sanitarium there. No place of that name is known now to the District Officers and there is a disposition to treat the Towers as mythical; but from Dr. Lalor's account it is clear that he refers to a hill overlooking the Harar valley, in which the Mirs once took refuge during some reverse of fortune and where they built a fort, or began to build one. The gate and half-finished walls were found by Dr. Lalor. It appears that they also built some towers on the Harar hill, overlooking the valley, on which to mount a cannon, and these presumably are the Danna Towers which Dr. Lalor thought might be made "more habitable and comfortable" than he found them with a view to enable officers requiring a change to "carry on their work within range of their duties" and to "obviate the necessity of going to Kurrachee or Europe." Dr. Lalor states that the towers were about 50 miles west of Mahar. The best route now is by the Nai Makhi, which has its source near Harar. Dr. Lalor found the mean temperature during the second half of June to be $84^{\circ} 29'$ in the shade, the maximum being 97° and the minimum 76° . High winds "cold but of an exceedingly disagreeable nature," prevailed at times, but the nights were invariably pleasant. In July there was a grateful change. Refreshing showers were frequent and the thermometer rose above 90° only seven days in the whole month. On eleven days it stood below 85° at 2 p.m. But "the most pleasant feature" was the buoyancy and elasticity of the air. Nevertheless Danna Towers never became a sanitarium, though the towers themselves were roofed and made comfortable and a tank excavated. The insuperable objection has always been the difficulty of reaching the hills and the appalling heat of the journey. As soon as the *pat* is left the road becomes a rugged track over the hills and through the beds of the mountain torrents, and heavy and expeditious transport is impossible. Moreover to any invalid in search of health the heat in the passes would prove intolerable. The absence of an assured water supply even at the end of the journey is an equally fatal objection.

The same objections have hitherto proved insurmountable in the case of Daryaro mentioned above. The plateau is about one thousand acres in extent, and would make an admirable sanitarium, if water could be easily obtained. There seems no reason to doubt that when aviation becomes a normal mode of travelling, the opening up of Daryaro as a hot-weather resort will be considered as a practical proposition, and a solution of the water problem will at the same time be found. At present the road journey is both difficult and tedious, and it is not surprising that few journeys to the summit are on record. The Commissioner in Sind, Sir W. Merewether, spent some portion of the hot weather of 1872 on Daryaro, and a subsequent visit to the place was made by one of his successors. Mr. W. H. Incsa, in March 1915.

POPULATION.

TABLES I, IV, V AND VI.

CHAPTER IV OF A VOLUME.

The District was created in August 1901 and its population in 1921 was 597,960 of whom 199,553 or about 83 per cent. were Mussalmans and 97,132 or nearly

17 per cent. Hindus, while 1,275 individuals were registered under other heads.* From the returns of the Shikarpur and Karachi and Larkana Districts we get the marginally noted figures for the population of the district at the time of each previous census.

They show a steady growth for each decade.

Year	Total population
1872	477,513
1881	488,744
1891	504,880
1901	556,083

The number of females to every thousand males in the District is shown below:—

Year.	Total population	Home-born population.	Mussalmans	Hindus
1911	840	853	838	850
1921	805	817	804	832

It is higher than in any other District of Sind, except Sukkur, though still unaccountably low, and the phenomenon does not appear ever to have been fully explained.

Larkana is the most populous district in Sind, as it is the most fertile. In spite of the barren region in the south,

Distribution. the average number of its inhabitants for the whole area of 3,257,820 acres, or 5,057 square miles, is 118 per mile, or if the town of Larkana be excluded, nearly 114 per mile. The most densely populated rural region is the Larkana Taluka, which has nearly 279 inhabitants to the

Year	Total population
1872	10,042
1881	13,188
1891	12,019
1901	14,543
1911	16,097
1921	17,723

square mile, and the least is Selwan Taluka with 27 persons to the square mile. In 1921 more than 3 per cent. of the population were in the towns. The population of the town of Larkana has increased as shown in the margin.

It is impossible to trace the movements of the population accurately before 1911 as the necessary figures cannot

Migration. be extracted from the census returns of the Shikarpur and Karachi Districts, but a general statement may be made that at the last census of the total population of 597,60, about 577,000 were home-born and the remainder consisted mainly of labourers from

Baluchistan and Rajputana and of men of a somewhat higher class, artizans and traders from the Punjab, and men from North-West Frontier Provinces. It does not appear that many natives of the District go abroad.

The proportion of Hindus in the District is small, a little more than one in six of the population, and of these more than three-fourths are Lohanas. The miscellaneous Hindus are few. Among Mussalmans two tribes of Baluchis, the Rinds and Chandias, are in sufficient numbers to have a head to themselves in Table VI. The latter gave the old name of Chandko (Chanduka) to the country about Larkana. Brahmis who appear separately in no other district except Karachi mustered 19,785 at the last census. They took an active part in the early struggles of the Kalhoras. Nearly half of the whole Mussalman population is classed under Sindhi and Sheikh.

The Chandias are still the most prominent Baluch tribe of the district. Their present Chief, Nawab Ali Nawaz *alias* Ghaiibi Khan *walad* Muhammadi Khan, lives at Ghaiibi Dero in Kambar Taluka, the head-quarters of his jagir which extends also to the Mehar and Warah Talukas and to the Shahdad Kot Taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district and covers in all 216,116 acres. After the conquest the then chief, Wali Muhammed rendered Sir Charles Napier considerable help in his campaign against the Bugtis and Sir Charles conceived the idea of settling the tribe near Phulji. The Chandias were, however, averse to leaving their own country and were allowed to return to it. There was considerable discussion as to how much of the *jagir* should be confirmed to the Chief by the British Government, but ultimately the entire area was granted as a first class *jagir* subject "should the British Government see fit, to the payment of a Nazrana not exceeding Rs. 2,000 on each succession". This is the only *jagir* in Sind to which such a condition is attached, though it has never been enforced at any succession. The Chandia Nawab ranks first amongst the jagirdars and zamindars resident in Sind.

The Rinds are found in the Sehwan Division. The late Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammed Rind held a jagir in Sehwan Taluka, but on his death in 1915 without leaving a lineal male descendant it was resumed.

Wadero Mir Muhammad *walad* Hayat Khan Jamali ranks as a Sardar Jagirdar, and resides at Phulji in Johi Taluka, where his *jagir* is. He is the head of one of the three divisions of the Jamali tribe.

There are some other small *jagirs* in the district belonging to non-resident Talpurs, and to Lugharis, Khosas and others. The only first class Jagirdar besides the Chandia chief is Rao Bahadur Alamal Tikamdas grandson of Seth Naumal, who owns a jagir of 10,457 bighas in Sehwan Taluka. It has been mentioned in the 'A' Volume that Seth Naumal rendered invaluable service in securing transport for Sir J. Keen's

army in 1838. His good services then, and after the conquest, and more especially throughout the mutiny, were rewarded by the grant of this jagir and by a pension to be continued for two more generations.

There is only one prominent family of Saiyids in the district, the Lakiari Saiyids, who have the custody of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz at Sehwan. The seat of the family is however at Laki in the Karachi district, a short distance beyond the border of Larkana district.

AGRICULTURE.

TABLE VII, VIII AND XIII.

CHAPTER V IN A VOLUME

The increase of area in 1921-1922 as compared with 1900-01 as shown in table VII is mainly due to the results of the Revision survey.

The "others" shown under "Not available for cultivation" consist of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly tracts, sandy lands and saline tracts, (2) lands set apart for special purposes, *viz.*, for Government and Municipal buildings, etc., (3) land set apart for public purposes, *viz.*, for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafirkhanas, and (4) land eroded by the river Indus.

It has been shown already that with the exception of the western portion which is mountainous, the general aspect of the district is that of a flat plain intersected by canals. The southern portion (Sehwan sub-division) differs in some respects from the remainder in being more hilly and containing the Manchar lake in it. The agricultural conditions of the plains are alone of importance.

Andi and Cultivation. The Larkana division consists of talukas

Larkana, Kambar, Ratodero and Mirokhan.

Larkana.—This taluka may be divided into two parts, one that between the river Indus and the protective bunds, and the other on the further side of these bunds. The former tract is liable to the action of the river, and rabi crops, especially wheat, are for the most part grown. The latter forms part of the richest and best cultivated land in Sind. The cultivation is almost entirely by flow from the Ghar canal and the Western Nara, and rice is the predominant crop. The whole country is studded with rich and populous villages, standing in the midst of the cultivation.

Kambar.—This is one of the finest and most fertile Talukas in Sind. At the same time the contrasts in soil are of a somewhat startling character. To the west of the chief town, Kambar, is an extensive plain of salt land as bad as any in Sind. The western portion of the Taluka within the Ghaibi Dero Jagir is hilly, depending for its water supply on hill streams and on rain. The remainder of the Taluka contains the best rice lands in the Province. The tract to the south of Kambar and including a portion of Larkana Taluka is known as the "Mail" country, and is particularly famous, the village of Ghogharo having a special reputation for the quality of rice which it produces. The water supply is entirely from the Ghar canal and its branches, and the cultivation is exclusively by flow.

Ratodero.—This is an alluvial tract of land watered by the Ghar and the Sukkur canals and their respective branches. The most fertile portion is between Naodero and Ratodero. The irrigational facilities to the north of the Taluka are somewhat poor. A considerable area

is also subject to the action of the river Indus. Over 90 per cent. of the cultivation is by flow.

Mirokhan.—This Taluka is also irrigated by the Sulkur canal and the branches of the Ghar canal. Large tracts are full of kalar and sand, and are uncultivated in consequence. The cultivation is almost entirely by flow. The Taluka is somewhat sparsely inhabited, and the villages are scattered.

The Mehar Division consists of Mehar, Kakar, Warah and Labdarria talukas.

Mehar.—This taluka is formed of a narrow, long strip of land stretching from the river Indus on the east to the Kohistan hills along the western boundary. That portion between the river and the Nara is mostly high-lying and supports dry crops. The other portion on the right bank of the Nara has a general fall towards the depression which lead the drainage of the district southward and then rises again to the open and elevated plain at the foot of the hills. The Taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara and Pritchard Canals with their branches. About 94 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow and the remainder under lift.

Kakar.—This Taluka contains a very large area of hilly ground. The cultivable portion is somewhat similar to that of its neighbour, Mehar, as it is high-lying in the east and west, having depression stretching across the centre between the kacha lands and the area subject to the river. The irrigation of the Taluka is mainly from the Nara. A small tract of the Taluka is irrigated from the Nai Gaj. The bulk of the cultivation is under flow.

Warah.—The eastern portion of this Taluka is well cultivated and populous; the western, owing to its irregular supply of water, is chiefly waste. The Taluka is mainly irrigated by the Ghar system and some minor canals of the Western Nara system. Almost all the cultivation is under flow.

Labdarria.—This taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara which runs through it from north to south. Though not quite so fertile as Larkana and Kambar talukas, it nevertheless produces very rich crops. The area cultivated on flow is 96 per cent. of the whole. Between the river bed and the river the kachas are extensively cultivated with wheat and other rabi crops. The taluka is the most thickly populated in the district. Trees grow extremely well and the long avenues of Nim, Sirish and Babul at Bakran, Dokri and Badehr are the finest in the Province. Mango groves and gardens are more numerous in this Taluka than anywhere else in the district.

The Sehwan Division consists of the Sehwan, Johi and Dadu Talukas.

Sehwan.—This Taluka may be divided into 3 sections (i) Land irrigated by the Indus and the Manchar Lake, (ii) Land dependent upon rain and (iii) mountainous tracts. The alluvial portion is situated in the north and is divided from the mountainous tract and barren land by the road which runs from Sehwan to Jhangar and Shah Hussan.

It is irrigated by the Western Nara, the Aral, the Dunster and other canals. Much *rabi* cultivation is done on the Manchhar.

Johi.—This Taluka is divided into two distinct portions, one the alluvial plain of the Indus Valley and two the Kohistan. The road between Phulji and Johi roughly marks the dividing line between the two tracts. The western tract is called the 'kacha' to distinguish it from Sind, i.e., the alluvial portion of the Indus Valley. The 'Kacha' depends for its cultivation on rain and floods in the Nai Gaj and the other *Nais*. The rest of the Taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara and its branches. About 37 per cent. of the cultivation is in surveyed land dependent on the Nara, 59 per cent. depends on the Manchhar Lake and 4 per cent. on the Nai Gaj, the other *Nais* and on rainfall.

Dadu.—This Taluka is a narrow tract of alluvial land, the river forming its eastern boundary and the western Nara its western. The principal Government canals are the Western Nara, with its branches, and the Phitowah. Flow cultivation is only about one-third of the whole.

The soil of each Taluka is for the most part the same, and there are few outstanding differences between different talukas. The following are the chief kinds of soil and the crops for which they are most suited:

1. *Latiari*.—Suitable for wheat, cotton, gram, chickling vetch and oil seeds.
2. *Gassiari*.—Suitable for rice and wheat.
3. *Chiki*.—Suitable for all crops.
4. *Nao*.—Suitable for juar, bajri and tir.
5. *Dasar*.—Suitable for juar, bajri and tir.
6. *Kahruthi*.—Suitable for rice and jambho.
7. *Kalar*.—Unsuitable for any crop.

Principal Crops.

The principal crops grown in the district are :—

Kharif crops

Rice is the staple crop of the district. It is grown most extensively in the Larkana and Mehar divisions. In the Sehwan division there is little. The chief variety produced is the white called Suglassi. In the very best lands it yields at least two kharam per acre.

Juar is one of the main food crop of the district and is grown in every Taluka. Two varieties, white and red, are cultivated.

Bajri is grown to a small extent everywhere.

Sesame is cultivated on a small scale in every Taluka, but chiefly in Ratodero and Johi.

Bhang is grown in deb Bubak of Sehwan Taluka. Its cultivation in any other part of Sind is prohibited.

Rabi crops.

Wheat is grown in every Taluka of the district on lands which have been submerged by the spill of a canal (*sailabi*) or on lands which have been given a flooding towards the end of the inundation (*baw*). Only the white varieties are grown, of which the best known are *Gaj* and *Thor*.

Rape and Jambo.—The area cropped with rape is large in Kakan Kambar, Mesar and Warah Talukas only. Jambo is grown in every Taluka.

Gram and chickling vetch are grown as second crops in rice lands throughout the district, and as rabi crops in the riverside kachis tracts.

Vegetables.—The indigenous vegetables in common use are enumerated in the article on Botany ('A' Volume). They are cultivated in every taluka, and European vegetables of different kinds are grown during the cold season in the various Local Fund Gardens.

IRRIGATION.

TABLES IX AND X.

CHAPTER VI IS 'A' VOLUME.

The irrigational system cannot be treated by revenue districts, as these do not correspond with the districts into which Sind is divided by the Public Works Department. Figures relating to all canals of which any portion enters the district will be found in Table X and for a full account of these the 'A' Volume may be consulted.

ECONOMIC.

TABLE XI AND XII

CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME

There is nothing to add on this subject to what has been said in the 'A' Volume. The wages of labour are approximately the same as in the adjoining districts. The condition of the labouring classes in the Larkana District appears to be specially prosperous. The daily wage of a labourer has risen more than 75 per cent. in the last fifteen years, while food grains are as cheap as they are anywhere in Sind.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

CHAPTER VIII OF "A" VOLUME.

The district is a purely agricultural one, and its main products are rice, wheat and jambho. The export by river trade is negligible, and transport by road is a thing of the past. The statistics prepared by the Railway Company are therefore the only ones available for ascertaining what the flow of trade is. During the year 1921-1922 3,171 tons of rice not in the husk were exported from Larkana Station. In the same year 326 tons of wheat were exported, and 631 tons of other grains. There were no imports of any one commodity in particular, piece goods and such commodities as are required in every day life being the chief article to enter the district. Some of the European firms of Karachi have agents in Larkana and the bulk of the grain is exported to Karachi.

There are no industries in the district, other than that of agriculture. Fifty-four factories for husking rice are established at various places, and there is one flour mill at Larkana itself.

The North-Western Railway which runs through the district from north to south has already been described in the 'A' Volume. A light railway has been constructed for Larkana upto Dodapur in the Upper Sind Frontier District and its extension upto Jacobabad is under contemplation.

During the inundation the Ghar and the Western Nara and their branches are navigable and boats regularly ply on them.

The road communications of the district are, on the whole, excellent and though outside the town of Larkana no road is metalled, they serve the traffic that plies upon them quite satisfactorily. It is impossible to enumerate here more than the chief roads and the places at which they touch.

There is only one trunk road running through the district, i.e., the road which begins at Karachi and enters the district north of Laki. The following are its stages:—

Stage.	Distance.	Character of Road.	Remarks.
From Laki to Sohwan.	12	Good road, metalled in part and bridged.	Head quarter station of the Talukas of Sohwan, contains a Railway Station, District Bongator, Camping ground, Musafirkhan and well water. Water from the Arni is available during the inundation season.

Stage.	Distance.	Character of Road.	Remarks.
Dadu	—	Good road.	Taluka Headquarters town. Has a Railway Station, Camping ground, District Bungalow, etc.
Purandero	10	Good road.	Two miles from Phulji Road Station, Public Works Department Bungalow.
Sita	12	Good road.	Public Works Department Bungalow and Camping ground.
Ratnay	12	Kakar land; after rain the road is very heavy for several days.	Camping ground, Railway Station.
Bahloh	16	Fair road	Camping ground, Railway Station.
Larkan	19	Road very good through cultivation. Not all bridged.	Headquarters station of the Tharlet.
Naisoor	13	Road good.	Public Works Department Bungalow.

At about four miles north, at the boundary of Ratodero Taluka, the road leaves the District and proceeds to Madeji in the Garhi Yasin Taluka of Sialkot District.

The following are the branch roads :—

At Schwan the Arsal is crossed and a branch road goes to Bubuk Town, 9 miles. Two miles beyond the Dunster Canal is crossed and further on Bubuk Road Station is reached. From here roads lead east to Talti, to Bhan where there is a Railway Station (6 miles north-west) and to Bubuk town (5 miles south-west).

Three important branches take off from Dadu : one goes west to the taluka town of Johi, where there is a District Bungalow and a camping ground, another goes to south to Bhan and the third north-west to Bahawalpur, where there is a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Western Nara Canal.

From Purandero a road goes to Phulji and there divides into two, one leading to Bahawalpur and the other to Kakar, where there is a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Western Nara and a Camping ground.

Seven miles from Purandero two branches take off from the main road, one leading west to Kakar and the other north to Sita Road Station. About one mile north of Sita village branches lead to Sita Road Station (3 miles west) and to the Taluka town of Khairpur Nathan Shah (11 miles west) where there is a Camping ground, and to the Taluka town of Mehar (12 miles north-west), where there are a district and a Public Works Department Bungalow.

From Radhan, a branch road goes west to Tharri Mohhai, where a Public Works Department Bungalow is to be found on the Western Nata, and thence to Melhar (9 miles).

From Badej branch roads lead to Almani (5 miles south-east), the Taluka town of Dokri (5 miles north-east), Nasirabad (7 miles north-west) and Melhar (16 miles south-west).

From Larkana main roads take off in every direction, the following being the most important:—Larkana to Bakrami (7 miles) and to Dokri (15 miles south); to Nasirabad (22 miles south-west); to Kambar (14 miles west) and thence to Ghaihdiero to Shahdadkot (Upper Sind Frontier) 28 miles north-west; to Chausai (11 miles north) and to Ratodero 18 miles north north-east.

There are also many roads connecting the towns and villages which lie to the west of the main trunk road. The most important is the road from Kairpur Nathum Shah to Melhar, Nasirabad, Wagan, and so to Kambar, with branches from Nasirabad to Warah and to Badej. From Kambar roads lead to Larkana (east), Ghaihdiero (west), Dost Ali (north-west), Shahdadkot (north), Mirochan and Sujawai (north north-east) Ratodero (north-east), and Kairpur Juso (south-west).

Ferries are established at regular intervals on the river, and are controlled by the Local Board: the receipts are evenly divided by the Local Boards of Larkana and Nawabshah districts in the case of those ferries which cross to the latter district. In the case of the ferries which touch on Kairpur State territory the entire proceeds are credited to the Larkana Board.

REVENUE.

TABLES XIX, XV, XXII-A AND B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV,
XXVI-A AND B.

CHAPTER IX OF 'A' VOLUME.

Table XV gives very complete figures of the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each Taluk, and calls for no comment, Larkana being a normal district. The figures of revenue given in Table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head "other items" includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described in the A Volume, and also that which is derived from the Fisheries in the District. An account of the Fresh-water Fish and Fisheries of Sind has found a place in Chapter II of the 'A' Volume. Forest revenue is excluded from Table XXII-A and shown separately in Table XIV.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

TABLES XXVII-A AND B, AND XXVIII.

CHAPTER XI IN A VOLUME

The District Local Board was created in the year 1902-03 and is composed of 10 nominated and 20 elected members. Local Board. The former include the Assistant and Deputy Collectors. The elected members consist of one or two delegates from each of the Taluka Boards, and one from the holders of entire alienated villages (Jagirdars). The current business of the Board is carried on by an executive committee.

The composition of the Taluka Boards is exhibited below.—

Taluka Board.	Nominated members.	Elected by landholders.	Elected by Municipalities.	Elected by Jagirdars.	Total.
Larkana	4	8	1	—	13
Labulary	4	10	—	—	14
Kambar	5	9	1	1	15
Ratodero	6	6	1	—	12
Mirokhan	4	6	—	—	12
Mehar	5	8	1	1	15
Kakar	5	10	—	1	13
Wansh	5	8	1	1	13
Selwan	4	7	—	1	12
Dadu	4	4	—	—	12
John	4	7	—	1	12

The Mirokhan Local Board was only constituted in the year 1913-14.

The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. The District Local Board maintains Roads, Bridges, Staging Bungalows, Dharamsalas, Wells and Tanks, Schools and Dispensaries. The latter number twelve including three Veterinary Dispensaries, one at Larkana and one at Dadu and one at Mehar created in 1922.

The Board makes annual contributions to various public institutions both in and out of the district, the chief ones being the Sind Madressah, the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College and the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi. Within the district it contributes Rs. 5,000 per annum to the Larkana Madressah.

The Board has purchased an Arab stallion to stand at Larkana for the use of the district, and contemplates the purchase of further animals, so as to improve the local stock.

The progress and present position of Municipal Government in Sind are sketched in Chapter XI of the 'A' Volume.

Municipalities. When Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind on October 1st, 1878, there were ten towns now belonging to the Larkana District in which Municipal Commissions had been established. One of these, Arasi in Selwan Taluka was removed from the list on the

introduction of the Act, and four more ceased to be Municipalities between 1884 and 1887, namely Khairpur Nathanshah, Johi, Mehr and Dadu. The remaining five continue to have Municipalities up to the present time, i.e., Larkana, Kambar, Ratodero, Sehwan and Bubak. All are classed as "Town Municipalities". The elective principle has now been introduced into the District. Each municipality elects their own President and Vice-President and members excepting four members who are nominated by the Commissioner. The Larkana municipal Council consists of 30 members. The revenue and expenditure for the last twenty-five years is shown in Table XXVIII. The average for the last decade was, Income Rs. 86,602, Expenditure Rs. 83,752. Nearly half of the revenue is derived from octroi duties. Other sources of revenue are rents of lands and houses, sale of land, fees, etc., from educational institutions, conservancy rates, wheel tax and contributions from Government towards education. Larkana and Kambar are of those towns in Sind which have tried as an experimental measure the imposition of a terminal tax in lieu of octroi and the experiment has been successful. On the expenditure side administration and collection of revenue come to nearly Rs. 17,303 per annum. Rs. 12,300 per annum are spent on roads, Rs. 11,525 on lighting, and Rs. 3,940 on garden and road side trees. The expenditure on schools amounts to nearly Rs. 17,941 per annum, but of this Government paid 8,944. The expenditure on medical institutions is Rs. 1,638 per annum. The incidence of taxation per head of the population work out at Rs. 4-1-4.

The constitution of the other Municipalities in the district is shown below :—

Municipality.	Councillors			Population (in 1921)
	Official	Non-official	Total	
Kambar	4	16	20	7,643
Ratodero	4	8	12	5,255
Sehwan	4	8	12	4,422
Bubak	4	6	10	2,829

The Municipalities have their own elected President and Vice-President. The main source of revenue in all is octroi duties. Other sources of revenue include a wheel tax in Kambar and Ratodero, conservancy cesses, which are specially profitable in Sehwan, and revenue from markets and slaughter houses, which yield a considerable amount in Kambar. The incidence of taxation ranges from Rs. 4-13-10 per head per annum in Ratodero to Rs. 1-13-0 in Bubak. The cost of administration in all these municipalities is light. Education is the head under which expenditure is generally heaviest, and it is followed by conservancy and dispensaries. Kambar spends a large amount on the maintenance of its profitable markets and slaughter houses. The total revenue and expenditure for 27 years are shown in the Table. All these Municipalities are free from debt.

EDUCATION.

TABLES XXIX-A, B, C AND D.

CHAPTER XII OF 'A' VOLUME

Table XXIX-B shows the number of educational institutions existing in the District during the twenty-seven years ending 1921-1922 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them.

Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as Public; others as Private. The Primary Schools described as Public Indigenous are those which, though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in-aid, submit to inspection and get a small annual subsidy on certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, local and municipal funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector, or by one of his assistants, and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in *Table XXIX-D*.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Board and *Primary Education*. It constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipalities. The development of these institutions during the last twenty-seven years is traced in *Table XXIX-B*. The extent to which the measures adopted by these public bodies are seconded by private enterprise is also exhibited.

Local Board Schools.—Of these schools 223 are boys' and 8 are girls' schools. All the schools are superior schools teaching up to the seventh standard vernacular. Muhammadans constitute nearly 57·9 per cent. of the total number of pupils and 36·8 per cent. of the pupils are children of non-payers. Education in these schools is free.

Municipal schools.—The tuition in Municipal primary schools is identical with that given in Local Board Primary Schools teaching up to the seventh vernacular standard. All the 7 Municipal schools are boys' schools, being day schools. No fees are charged in all Municipal Primary schools and 26 per cent. of the pupils are educated free of charge in secondary schools. Muhammadans constitute about 30 per cent. of the total number of pupils.

Aided schools.—There were 212 aided schools with 6,583 pupils including 2,077 girls in the district during 1921-1922.

The Indigenous Schools consist principally of Koran classes which have descended to the present time from the days of native rule. The classes, which are

commonly held in mosques and sheds adjoining the mosques are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls whom the Mullah instructs in the reading of the Koran. A general control over these Mullah schools is kept by a special Government Deputy Educational Inspector, who has been appointed for the district.

The course of secondary education comprises seven standards of which the first three, known as the Middle Secondary Education, School course, lead the pupil to the High School course standards IV to VII, in which English is the medium of instruction. The seventh standard of the Anglo-Vernacular course is the class in which students are prepared for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University and for the School leaving certificate Examination. There is one High School in the district.

The number of Mullah Schools in the district in 1921 was 7. Of these 3 were the Municipal Schools at Sehwan, Middle schools Rato Dero and Kambar and 4 private aided schools at Bangulero, Dadu and Talti, and Mehar.

The Sehwan School was started in 1894. It teaches upto the fifth standard. The number of pupils in 1921 was 584. The expenditure in 1921-1922 amounted to Rs. 13,416 of which Government contributed Rs. 6,339.

The Kambar and Rato Dero Schools are of recent origin the former having been opened in 1899 and the latter in 1901. The former teaches upto the fifth standard and the latter upto the fourth. In 1922 the number of boys on the rolls was 85 at Kambar and 77 at Rato Dero. The expenditure was Rs. 6,162 and 3,038 and the Government grant Rs. 2,154 and 2,884 for the two schools respectively.

The school at Talti was started by the chief men of the village in 1896. It teaches up to the fourth standard.

Madressah Tul Islam, Larkana—This institution owes its origin to Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., at one time Assistant Collector, Larkana, who collected subscriptions from the zamindars of the division for the purpose. It was opened on a humble scale in June 1900 on the Baker Road opposite to the Civil Hospital. It now consists of two buildings, one a double storied one, in the upper part of which there is accommodation for boarders, and of a mosque which was provided by the generosity of a local zamindar. The buildings are spacious and well designed and the surrounding play ground is ample. The Madressah was intended to serve as a feeder to the Sind Madressah at Karachi, but its success in this direction has not been marked. It has however exercised a distinctly beneficial influence on the district, and it still has much scope for development.

The education has till recently been given both in Vernacular and in English. The vernacular branch of the school has however now been abolished. The English branch teaches up to the fifth standard. The staff consists of a Principal, four masters, a clerk, a moulvi. Only the Principal is an under graduate.

In 1921-1922 there were 49 pupils. In the same year there were 33 boarders, all of whom were maintained out of the Madressah funds. Although other than Muhammadans are admitted, the institution is primarily Muhammadan, and prayers are recited five times a day in the mosque by the moulvi.

The fees for tuition vary from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem.

The expenditure of the Madressah during 1921-1922 was Rs. 10,380 and its income was derived from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Contribution from Government	2,247
Contribution from Larkana Municipality	600
Contribution from the District Local Board	5,000
Fees and Fines	891
Subscriptions	209
Other sources	390
The deficit was met from the previous balances which amounted to	12,517

The management of the institution was thoroughly overhauled in the year 1913 and is now in the hands of a board consisting of the Collector of the district as President, the Principal as Secretary, 66 elected members and 3 nominated members.

Three Anglo-Vernacular Newspapers are published weekly at Larkana, the Khairkhah, Al-Hakikat and the Newspapers Larkana Gazette and Sada Bahar. The Khairkhah was started in Karachi in 1895, but was transferred to Larkana in 1902. The other two papers are of more recent origin. None of these papers enjoys a big circulation or has much influence.

The only public Library is at Larkana and is known as the Giles Library. It was opened in 1884 in a picturesque old building situated in a garden between the railway and Baker Road. The building belongs to the Municipality and was put in repair by it. The library contains about one thousand books and is open to members of any community. The subscriptions range from 8 annas to Rs. 2 per annum.

There are two other private libraries organized by Shewa mandali and Brotherhood. They are open to the Public. Besides there is Bohra Library at Kambar and a free reading room at Nasirabad.

HEALTH.

TABLES XXX-A AND B, XXXII AND XXXIII.

CHAPTER XIII OF A VOLUME.

A civil hospital was opened at Larkana on June 1st, 1909. A civil hospital had previously existed at Shikarpur and was closed on the opening of the hospital at Larkana. The hospital is situated in the Baker Road opposite to the Madrassah, and is an one-storied brick building with accommodation for thirty in-patients. The hospital is in charge of a Civil Surgeon who is assisted by two Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the usual medical staff. Accommodation for the staff is provided in the compound. The Civil Surgeon has a bungalow close to the Kacheri. The cost of the hospital was Rs. 59,299. The average number of in-patients and out-patients per diem was 11 and 92 respectively in 1921-1922. The cost of maintenance is about Rs. 16,000 per annum, towards which the Municipality contributes Rs. 1,500 and the District Local Board Rs. 1,200.

A Zenana hospital known as the Baker hospital after a former Collector of the district was opened in 1909, under the auspices of the Church of England Zenana Mission at Sukkur. It is a double storied building standing opposite to the Giles Library. A few in-patients can be accommodated. The number of out-patients is steadily on the increase.

There are 9 dispensaries managed by the local boards and Municipalities throughout the district, and a railway dispensary at Dadu. They are in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The work done at each is shown in Table XXXI.

There are three Veterinary dispensaries at Larkana, Dadu and Mehar. The former was opened in 1904 in Veterinary Dispensaries. hired premises. In 1909 permanent quarters were erected, and the work of the dispensary has considerably developed since then. In 1921-1922 the number of in-patients was 70 and that of out-patients 1,106. The dispensary is supported by grants from Government, the Municipality and the District Local Board.

The dispensary at Dadu was opened in July 1913. In 1921-1922 the number of in-patients was 13 and that of out-patients 820. It is supported by contributions from the District Local Board and Government.

The dispensary at Mehar was opened only in August 1922. It is supported by contributions from the District Local Board and Government.

ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER XXXV OF 'A' VOLUME.

The District is divided into eleven talukas as shown below:—

Taluk.	Headquarters.	Number of Talukas.	Number of Dohas.	Limits.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual rainfall in inches.
Batohar.	"	16	63	27° 37' and 28° North Latitude 66° 4' and 66° 33' East Longitude.	233	26,617	216,072
Mirzapur.	Mirzapur.	16	70	27° 42' and 27° 48' North Latitude 67° 49' and 68° 12' East Longitude.	268	44,163	246,240
Lathmar.	Lathmar.	12	60	27° 27' and 27° 40' North Latitude 68° 1' and 68° 28' East Longitude.	219	78,883	343,178
Kumar.	Kumar.	18	92	27° 10' and 27° 52' North Latitude 67° 14' and 68° 10' East Longitude.	473	77,446	338,201
Laharia.	Dekri.	10	64	27° 46' and 27° 50' North Latitude 67° 39' and 68° 23' East Longitude.	226	68,704	248,616
Wansh.	Wansh.	16	90	27° 13' and 27° 23' North Latitude 67° 30' and 68° 16' East Longitude.	418	78,170	230,717
Mohar.	Mohar.	12	60	27° 42' and 27° 51' North Latitude 67° 31' and 68° 8' East Longitude.	297	64,480	261,511
Kakar.	Kakarpur Nethariah.	18	70	26° 53' and 27° 14' North Latitude 67° 12' and 67° 07' East Longitude.	144	44,724	235,343
Dohi.	Dohi.	16	74	26° 41' and 27° 13' North Latitude 67° 41' and 68° 35' East Longitude.	297	45,812	173,214
Johi.	Johi.	18	101	26° 17' and 27° North Latitude 67° 11' and 67° 47' East Longitude.	768	92,679	120,200
Schwari.	Schwari.	16	60	26° 35' and 26° 48' North Latitude 67° 27' and 67° 36' East Longitude.	1,271	41,231	141,800

The District came into existence on August 1st, 1901, when it was formed out of the Karachi and the Shikarpur districts. The Schwan, Johi and Dadu talukas were taken from the former district, and the Mehar, Kakar, Warah, Larkana, Labdaria, Kambar and Ratodero talukas were taken from the latter District, which since has been known as the Sukkur District. Three divisions were formed, the Schwan comprising the Schwan, Johi and Dadu talukas, the Mehar division comprising the Mehar, Kakar and Warah talukas, and the Larkana division comprising Larkana, Labdaria, Kambar and Ratodero talukas. By 1911 it had been recognized that the Larkana division was too heavy a charge for one officer, even with the assistance of an attached Deputy Collector, and a new division known as the Ratodero division was created out of it. Twenty-two dehs from Ratodero, four from Larkana and forty-four from Kambar were combined to form a new Taluka in the north-west extremity of the District with headquarters at the village of Miro Khan. The limits of the new taluka approximated to those of the old Sujawal Taluka of the Shikarpur District which was abolished in 1883-84. This new taluka and the reduced Ratodero Taluka were combined to form the new division. A minor feature of the change was the transfer of the ten western dehs of Lariana Taluka to Kambar. Ratodero division has since been absorbed into Lariana and Mehar Sub-division. Each of the four divisions is in charge of an Assistant Collector or Deputy Collector. In 1901 to give relief to both the Sub-Divisional Officers and the Mukhtiyarks, Resident Magistrates were appointed to hold courts at Larkana, Mehar and Dadu. Dadu Court has since been abolished as a result of retrenchment. Ratodero Sub-Division was also absorbed into Larkana and Mehar Sub-divisions—Larkana Division now comprises of Larkana, Ratodero, Mirokhan and Kambar and Mehar Sub-Division of Labdaria, Mehar, Kakar and Warah talukas.

PLACES OF INTEREST

CHAPTER XV OF 'A' VOLUME.

Buhak, a small town in the Sehwan Taluka, lies in $26^{\circ} 37'$ North Latitude and $67^{\circ} 46'$ East Longitude. It is situated on the northeast bank of the Manchar Lake and nine miles to the west of Sehwan. It has road communication with Sehwan, Talti and other towns and it has a railway station of its own name at a distance of three miles. It possesses a Municipality and had a population of 2,820 at the census of 1921. It contains a Post Office, Vernacular School, Musafirkhana and an intoxicating drugs warehouse under the control of the Excise Department. Buhak has some reputation for its carpets which are however very poor. They are described in the 'A' Volume (see page 391). Bhang is cultivated in the surroundings of this town. This is the only place in the Province where such cultivation is permitted.

Dadu, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in $26^{\circ} 41'$ North Latitude and $67^{\circ} 49'$ East Longitude. It is situated on the main road leading from Sehwan to Larkana, is distant 24 miles from Sehwan northwards and has road communication with Johi and other places. The town possessed a Municipality which was abolished in 1886. It has since a notified area Committee. It had a population of 2,996 at the census of 1921. It is an important railway centre, and the railway districts of Karachi and Sukkur meet here. It contains a District and a Public Works Department Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police lines, Railway Dispensary which also serves the town, Veterinary Dispensary, Post Office and Musafirkhana.

Dokri, a small town in North Latitude $27^{\circ} 22'$ and East Longitude $68^{\circ} 8'$, is the headquarters of the Labdarya Taluka and is situated on the right bank of the Western Nara canal. It has a railway station one and a half miles distant. The town had a population of 1,246 at the census of 1921 and contains a District Bungalow, Kacheri, Police Lines, Dispensary, Vernacular School, Post Office and Musafirkhana. The roads leading to this town are shaded by magnificent avenues of trees.

Johi, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, is a small town and lies in $26^{\circ} 41'$ North Latitude and $67^{\circ} 39'$ East Longitude. It is twelve miles to the west of Dadu, the nearest railway station, and contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Musafirkhana, Post Office and Dispensary. It had a population of 1,519 at the census of 1921.

Kambar, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in $27^{\circ} 35'$ North Latitude and $68^{\circ} 2'$ East Longitude and is fourteen miles west by north from Larkana. It is the railway station on the light railway. A light

railway has been constructed. Kambar has a Municipality and had a population of 7,613 at the census of 1921. It contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Dispensary, two markets, Anglo-Vernacular School, combined Post and Telegraph offices and Musafirkhana. As the centre of a rich rice growing tract of country the town is wealthy and prosperous.

The best known facts in connection with the history of Kambar are that it was plundered by Baluch raiders in 1844, and that a great fire occurred in the town in the following year.

At a distance of six miles northeast from Kambar on the banks of the Ghar canal near Pateshpur is situated the tomb of Shahal Muhammad Kalhora. He was a grandson of Adam Shah, whose tomb is at Sukkur. He settled near Larkana, wrought miracles, extended the power of his family and came to a violent end like many others of his turbulent race. He is said to have dug the Larkana canal, i.e., the Ghar canal (see 'A' Volume, page 169). The tomb was erected to his memory by his grand nephew, Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhora, in A.H. 1388 (A.D. 1774), 158 years after his death. Its dome is plastered outside with *cherois* (burnt gypsum) plaster and the walls are faced with the usual coloured tiles, most of which have fallen off. Inside are the tombs of Shahal Muhammad and his son Shah Hassan. The building is of historical rather than archaeological interest.

Khairpur Nathan Shah, which lies in North Latitude 27° 5' and East Longitude 67° 47', is the headquarter station of Kakar Taluka. It is centrally situated and contains a Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police lines, District Bungalow, Post Office and School. It is eight miles from the nearest railway station Sita Road. It had a Municipality which was abolished in 1884. It has a Notified Area Committee. The population was 1,184 at the census of 1921. Near this town is a shrine of Kazi Burhamdin, at which an annual fair is held on 9th Zulhaj in honour of the saint. He is said to have been a resident of Medina and to have come to Sind about 700 Hijri. The tomb of Nasir Muhammad Kalhora, son of Shahal Muhammad and grandfather of Nur Muhammad Kalhora, is close to the western high road of the Taluka four miles from the nearest village. It is a dome supported on stone pillars and contains some pretty carving. Its date is said to be 1130 A.H. (1718 A.D.). It is held in much veneration.

Khindabad is the site of an old city in Dadu Taluka on the line of railway between Sehwan and Dadu about seven miles south of the latter place. The city is said to have been built by Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhora who was in power from 1701 to 1718 A.D., and it was the capital of Sind under the Kalhoras until the foundation of Hyderabad by Ghulam Shah Kalhora in 1768. This change of capital no doubt induced a large number of the trading population of Khindabad to migrate to the new seat of royalty and its decline may be said to have commenced from that date. A few years latter in 1781 the defeat of Abdul Nabi, the last ruling Kalhora by the Talpur Chiefs, completed the ruin of the city. The

Talpurs plundered it and set the houses on fire. This resulted in the utter desertion of the city by the inhabitants. It is now completely in ruins which cover an area of about 50 acres.

In the midst of these ruins and within a quarter of a mile of the railway station of Khudabad, stands the massive Jama Masjid built by Mian Yar Muhammad Kallora. The Superintendent of the Archaeological Western Survey (Mr. Cousens) visited it in 1896 and declared the building worthy of conservation owing to some very good tile decoration and its historical associations. It is divided into two parts, one 80 feet by 21 feet and the other 80 feet by 25 feet, and the height is 24 feet. An open yard in front is enclosed by walls 100 feet by 80 feet. In this building on either side of the entrance is a beautiful panel of coloured tile work, quite the most artistic met with by Mr. Cousens in Sind. The following is his description of it:—"Unlike the rest which, however, floral the pattern, are disposed more or less geometrically, this design revels in its very realistic treatment and unconventionality. It represents a tall plant of the lily tribe, whose long graceful leaves sprout from the central stem and fall over right and left, while interspersed between them are numerous flowers. It has not the slightest stiffness but is full of soft flowing lines which produce a very pleasing effect. It is white on a dark blue ground. The Jama Masjid, if for nothing else, is for this alone well worth preserving. Both panels have suffered at the hands of the despoiler. All over the mosque and as high as could be conveniently reached, the tile work has been sadly damaged by visitors trying to dig out separate tiles from the walls. It is almost impossible to remove these without breakage, so thoroughly have they been cemented together; and this the vandals have found, for they have left the walls all pitted over at the joints of the tiles where they have tried to lever them out in succession." A Mullah takes care of the mosque. It is now classed as a protected monument under Class II-a, of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

At a distance of a mile from the ruins of Khudabad is situated the tomb of Yar Muhammad Kallora. It is said to have been constructed by him before his death and he was buried in it in 1718 or 1719. Mr. Cousens writes of it:—"It is a great square massive building lavishly decorated with coloured glazed tiles. Around three sides high up lighting the gallery around the dome, are rows of large arched windows fitted with terracotta screens of delicate geometric tracery. Similar windows on the front are fitted with perforated glazed tiles." The dome is hung inside with clubs, supposed to be the very weapons with which Yar Muhammad's *fakirs* beat their adversaries out of the land. This building is kept by Mujawars who live on the charity of the devotees of the Mian. Like the Jama Masjid the tomb has been declared a protected monument under the Act.

Larkana, the headquarters town of the district and of the Talukas of Larkana, the same name, lies in 27° 38' North Latitude and 68° 16' East Longitude. It is situated on the southern bank of the Ghar canal, which is here spanned by two

bridges. The town is supposed to derive its name from a tribe named Larah, which was once settled in the neighbouring country.

There is scarcely anything on record about the rise of Larkana, but the town was probably not in existence two centuries ago. It is situated at the point where the Kalhoras first established their power and dug canals and improved the country generally, and it is quite probable that the town grew up at the time under their protection. At a later period they made Khudabad about seventy miles to the south their capital and retained a Deputy at Larkana named Shah Bahara, whose Mausoleum remains. When Nur Muhammad Kalhora extended his power over the south and east of Sind but Shikarpur was taken from him by the Afghan King, Larkana became the largest town on his northern frontier, and this no doubt gave it an importance which continued for some time under the Talpurs, who made it the chief dépôt for their artillery. Lying on the route from Karachi to Shikarpur and the Bolan pass, in a richly fertile tract and commanding exceptional facilities for traffic by water also by the two great routes of the Ghar and Western Nara, it soon developed a considerable trade. At the time of the British conquest it was considered one of the greatest grain marts of Sind and the bazaar was said to contain 370 shops. It had also a name for the weaving of silk and cotton. With the British conquest the town became the headquarters of a division of the Shikarpur Collectorate, i.e., the Chandka country to which allusion has already been made, and was for a few years the headquarters of a camel corps. The only memorial of this at the present day is the fine swimming bath in the compound of the Travellers' Bungalow. The trade and population remained more or less stationary until 1891, when Larkana became the headquarters of the new district, which was carved out of the Shikarpur and Karachi districts. In that year the population was 14,543. At the census of 1911 it had risen to 16,097 and 1921 to 17,723. The added importance of the town and its situation as the centre of a growing grain trade are the causes of this increase. The manufactures for which the town was famous in Talpur days, viz., silk and cotton, however, disappeared though it has still some reputation for brassware.

The climate of Larkana has already been described. The fine trees, the luxuriant cultivation and the greenness of the country side, while giving to the place the name of the garden of Eden of Sind unquestionably add to the discomfort of the climate by reason of the moisture and mosquitoes for which they are responsible in the summer months.

The town is bounded by the Ghar canal on the north, and is divided into two distinct parts by the railway line which runs from north to south. On the east side of the railway lies the old town. There is nothing of peculiar interest in it, and it possesses the usual characteristics of a Sind town. The bazaars are perhaps not so cramped as in some other towns. On the edge of the old town are the markets, which are spacious. The surrounding roads are all broad and well laid out and the banks of the canal are lined with gardens. One of the early Deputy Collectors, Captain St. Clair Ford, is credited with having done most to lay the town

out well, and its roads and roadside trees are inferior only to those of Jacobabad. The public buildings on the east of the railway line nearly all stand in Baker Road, a wide thoroughfare. Here are the Civil Hospital, the Library and garden, the Zenana Hospital, the Madressah and behind it the subordinate Civil Court and the post and telegraph office. Close by is the vernacular school. With the creation of the district in 1901 came the creation of the civil station. Up to that time the only buildings on the west side of the railway were the taluk office, the Deputy Collector's bungalow, the travellers' bungalow and the Anglo-Vernacular School. The Deputy Collector's bungalow stands on the bank of the Ghar Canal in a fine garden. It dates from the year 1849 and is thus probably next to Government House, Karachi, and the Residency, Jacobabad, the oldest official residence in the Province. It is still occupied by the officer in charge of the Larkana sub-division. Beyond the bungalow lies the village of Labori which is included within the Larkana Municipal limits. The travellers' bungalow is of no interest beyond the fact that the swimming bath alluded to above is in its compound. The Anglo-Vernacular School now converted into High school stands between the bungalow and the railway.

The new buildings are of a striking character. The chief one is the Collector's Kacheri built in what might be described as the quasi-oriental style, since with its two domes at either end it suggests at first sight a mosque. This idea is dispelled when one looks at the central portion of the building, which has a double story. The Collector's entire establishment and the Treasury are accommodated on the ground floor, the record rooms are upstairs, and at the north end of the building is a large durbar hall. For the present this is being used as the District Court, pending such time as the Court House is built on the other side of the compound facing the Kacheri. The cost of the buildings was Rs. 1,28,845. To the south of the Kacheri compound stand the Head-quarter Police lines.

The bungalows of the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Collector of Sehwan, the Executive Engineers and the Civil Surgeon are all for climatic reasons of unusually spacious dimensions and are enclosed in large compounds. They are of uniform design, except that of the Collector which is much larger than the others, and have white exteriora. The newly built bungalow for the District Judge conforms in design to the Kacheri, as it has two domes and is of red brick, and is thus out of keeping with the rest of the houses in the station.

The antiquities of the town are only two, the old fort and the tomb of Shah Bahara, already mentioned. Little is left of the old fort which was built by the Kalhoras, used by the Talpurs as an arsenal and turned by the British into a hospital, a jail, a store room for the Camel Corps and a Lunatic Asylum. It remained the asylum for the whole Province until 1871, when a new Asylum was opened at Godi Bandar near Hyderabad. The tomb which is rapidly going to ruin, is decorated with glazed tiles, blue and green, on the outside of the grand dome, and internally with tiles and painting, but its most interesting feature is an

octagonal lantern of coloured tiles, with perforated sides which surrounds the dome, an unusual thing in Sind. There is also some fine carving on the door. Shah Bahara was a Minister of Nur Muhammad Kalhora, who ruled here and was in command of ten thousand men. He died, it appears about 1735, and a poetical Persian inscription inside the tomb shows that it was built in A.H. 1188 (*i.e.*, A.D. 1773). It was built by Ghulam Shah Kalhora who also built the tomb of Shashai Muhammad near Kambar.

Two religious festivals are held at Larkana, one in honour of Fakir Ghulam Muhammad and the other to perpetuate the memory of Pir Mian Jalal Shah. The first lasts for three days and is usually held in January, about two thousand five hundred people attending it. The second takes place about the middle of November, lasts for three days, and is attended by about two thousand persons. No business is transacted at either fair.

Mehar, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in 27° 11' North Latitude and 67° 52' East Longitude.

Mehar. It contains a district and a Public Works

Department Bungalow, Mukhtiyarkar's Office, Resident Magistrate's Office, Civil Court, Police Lines, School, Anglo-Vernacular School, Post Office and Dispensary and Veterinary dispensary. The nearest railway station is Radhan, nine miles distant: carriages ply on the road to the station. It had a Municipality which was abolished in 1885. It has a Notified Area Committee now. The population at the census of 1921 was 2,746.

Mirokhan, the headquarters station of the taluks of that name, is in 27° 46' North Latitude and 68° 8' East Longitude.

Mirokhan. It is a small village and has only assumed

some importance since the creation of the taluka in 1911. Besides the Mukhtiyarkar's Office and the Police Lines there are a Public Works Department Bungalow and a school and dispensary. Mirokhan is centrally situated and roads lead from it in every direction. The population at the census of 1921 was 1,649.

Ratodero, the headquarters of the taluka of that name (27° 48' North Latitude and 68° 20' East Longitude), is a

Ratodero. Municipal town and had a population of 5,560

at the census of 1931. It contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtiyarkar's Office, Police Lines, Dispensary, Anglo-Vernacular School, Post Office, Market and Musaikhana. It is situated on the Sukkur Canal and lies eighteen miles north-east by north from Larkana and is connected by roads with all the important towns in the neighbouring country. The nearest railway station is Naodero, ten miles distant. The road between the town and the station, though unmetalled, is well kept and has some fine avenues of trees on it. Carriages ply on it to the station.

Sohwan, the headquarter station of the taluka of the same name, lies in 26° 29' North Latitude and 67° 54' East

Sohwan. Longitude. It is situated on an eminence at the

verge of a swamp on the right bank of the Aral which flows from the

Manohar Lake into the Indus and is 175 feet above mean sea level. A few miles to the south, the Laki hills terminate abruptly on the river Indus. The river formerly flowed close to the town, but is now not less than three miles away from it. Sehwan is situated on the main road leading from Kotri to Upper Sind, via Larkana and is distant 81 miles north-north-west from Kotri and 95 miles south-south-west from Larkana. It has a railway station about a mile outside the town and a small station for goods on the edge of the town itself. The town has a Municipality and its population at the census of 1921 was 4,423. It contains an Assistant Collector's Bungalow, situated on the old fort mound, a Mukhtyarkar's Office, Sub-Judge's Office, Police lines, combined Post and Telegraph Office, Dispensary, Anglo-Vernacular School and Masafr-khana. There is practically no industry or trade in the town, and such prosperity as it retains is mainly due to the annual fair and the existence of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz. The population is largely composed of beggars.

The climate of Sehwan, with the possible exception of Jacobabad, is the worst in Sind. Shut in as it is by the Laki range and other hills, it receives very little breeze, with the result that the heat is both concentrated and of very long duration.

There is no town in Sind still surviving, which can be traced back so far as Sehwan. It has been plausibly identified as Sindimana, where Sambos, the king of the hill men (probably a Sama), surrendered to Alexander the Great. On an eminence, almost surrounded by water and commanding the Laki pass, it was a place that every invader was bound to seize and to keep hold of, if he wished to be sure of his position. It was the capital of one of the five provinces of the Hindu Kingdom of Sind in the seventh century. Muhammad Kasim marched upon it after destroying Debal in 711 A.D., and entered it with little opposition because though a son of King Dahar was a Governor, the townspeople were Buddhists and refused to fight. While Sind was subject to the Emperors at Delhi, Sehwan or Sivistan, as it was then called, appears to have been generally the seat of a Governor. When the Samas came into power, one of the first things which they did was to seize Sehwan, and when Shahbeg Argum took the kingdom from the last of the Samas he had to fight a second battle for possession of the town. Under his son Mirza Shah Hussein the fugitive Emperor Humayun made a determined attempt to get possession of Sehwan, but it was strongly fortified and defied him. Afterwards when Sind had again lost its independence and Daulipotras, Kalhoras and Panhwars were fighting for pre-eminence on the right bank of the Indus, Sehwan declined. The victorious Kalhoras made their capital at Khudabad twenty miles to the north, and that capital in its turn was superseded by Hyderabad. But though practically Sehwan ceased to be of importance, it had, from the middle of the thirteenth century, acquired another claim to distinction by becoming the resting place of one of the greatest of all the saints who have bequeathed their bones to Sind, namely Sheikh Usman Merwandi generally known as *Lal Shahbaz*. It would be difficult to say who

built his tomb, for almost every pious ruler of Sind or Sehwan has contributed something to it. The first dome is said to have been built in A.D. 1350, six years after the saint's death, by order of the Emperor Feroz Tughlak. This is probable, since it is recorded that when Feroz came to Sind to assert his authority in Tatta, he visited the shrine of Lal Shahbaz and assigned allowances to the keepers. The inscriptions given below give further particulars. The place of the shrine surrounded by secular buildings is indicated by a flag on a very high pole. This stands in a courtyard surrounded by buildings of various kinds. Fakirs swarm, chiefly Afghans. A lofty facade glorious with glazed tiles, said to be the gift of Ghulam Shah Kallhora, faces the entrance. Beyond it is another court at the end of which is the shrine surmounted by a dome and lantern. From the top of the door way hung unshapely bells, large and small, with wooden clappers. The doors are covered with silver, the gift of Mir Karan Ali Talpur, as are also the posts and balustrade of the canopy over the tomb. The precious metal is however now thin and discontinuous. The inside of the shrine is murky, but one can see the costly offerings of the faithful, satin covers for the tomb and awnings over it, peacock feathers, ostrich eggs, fans and a strange assortment of suspended trinkets. Faded banners lean against the wall about which the attendant will hazard a guess that they were the battle flags of Hassan and Hussein. The Kalandar's wand of Lal Shahbaz himself is there, draped from view, and a highly polished stone, weighing perhaps ten pounds, which he wore as an amulet. The practice of keeping a caged tiger here is not peculiar. There used to be one at Shah Makat in Hyderabad and at the tomb of Khair-ul-din in old Sukkur. The shrine was probably built over some temple or anchorite's grave of Hindu times and it is visited by thousands of Hindus who call it Raja Bharteri. There is not a more venerated shrine in all Sind. A fair held annually on the 18th, 19th and 20th of the month of Shaban (the saint died on the 26th of that month) brings together from thirty to forty thousand people. One of the three days of the fair is reserved for Hindus.

The following are translations of the inscriptions on the buildings :—

Date of birth of Makhsum Lal Shahbaz who was noble, holy and knew the mystery of God. The year 538 Hijri. Age 112 years.

Date of death of the said king of kings the year 650 Hijri, 21st of Shaban. The large dome was constructed in the days of Sultan Feroz Shah (of Delhi) in the year 757 Hijri.

In the days of Sultan Feroz Shah on whom be the mercy of God, the ancient domes of Haarat Makhsum had been built and these two stones on which the date is written were cut into two pieces. But after the dome was completed in the days of Mirza Jani Tur Khan, these stones were lying one upon the other. At this time I, a humble person, by name Budho Saiyid alias Dindar Khan, in the days of my blessed master, paved the courtyards and built two Masjids and placed these two stones in the well of the "Khangah" in order that the memory may be perpetuated.

Couplets.

In the reign of the king of the world, the light of religion, the whole world is happy and prosperous owing to his justice and benevolence.

This courtyard on the one hand resembles the cushion in the sky, and on the other it resembles the floor of the highest heavens.

In what words could I praise this holy courtyard than that in the place of tiles I may say that stars have been set! If you desire to know the date of this pavement, you can find it, if you have the eyes of wisdom, in each couplet (1020 A.H.).

Completed the pavement of this holy floor of the shrines of Hussaini Sahib Shashaz, who is granted the freedom of God.

By his good fortune this offering made by Dindar Khan has been accepted by the Saint.

In the year 1170 in the reign of Ghulam Shah Kalhora that ruler constructed the front domes.

On 8th Safar 1228 the pavement in the courtyard was repaired by the hand of Chatta Sungtarash.

The seal of the Kalundar, which is preserved, is inscribed with the genealogy of the saint from Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammad.

In the Victoria Museum at Karachi there are three slabs of stone, of which nothing is known except that they were sent from Sehwan, and apparently by Captain F. Phillips. They bear clear-cut inscriptions in Persian which have been translated thus by Mr. Muhammad Jaffar Khan Mukhlis Alkhan Mirza, late Professor of Persian at the Sind College:—

(1) In the reign of the just king who was endowed with the affable disposition of Hassan and the meritorious demeanour of Hussein (to such a high degree) that the grey steed of the revolving sky notwithstanding its (natural) refractoriness became submissive to him.

(2) The foundation of the Masjid-i-Jama (the great mosque) was laid down by a beautiful personage the general abundance of whose liberality (or whose profuse liberality) keeps the populace of the world happy and cheerful.

(3) If in the (awful) heat of the day of resurrection (the virtuous deed of laying the foundation of, and erecting the mosque) will not become (the means of) his protection, wherefore do (then) the words 'panah-i-farukh' furnish the chronogram of its completion (i.e., the completion of the mosque)?

The words *panah-i-farukh* spell the date 938, which is equivalent to 1532 A.D. During that year Mirza Shah Hussein was the ruler of all Sind and there can be little doubt that the reference to Hassan and Hussein in the inscription is a play upon his name, in which case the inscription shows that he gave the town of Sehwan its Jama-Masjid.

The custodians of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz are the Lakiari Sayids.

There are other mosques and tombs in the town, endless graveyards and many ruins of good houses showing carved wood work.

Close to the town on the north-west is the old fort "supposed to have been built by Alexander the Great," though there is no authority of any kind of the supposition. The local name of the fort "Kafir Killa" would seem to indicate that it was built by the infidels before Allah delivered them to the sword of the Prophet, and its massive brick work like that of Kalan Kot near Tatta seems clearly to belong to the days of Hindu rule. Captain Dalhoste thus refers to it in a report written in 1839, when it was less damaged than it is now:—"This evening we landed near the town of Sehwan and after visiting a ruined *idgak* which at a distance we mistook for the fort built by Alexander—or rather said to have been built by him—we discovered by the aid of the Sindians that the mound was north-west of the town, through a part of which we walked and ascended the fort. It is an artificial mound 80 or 90 paces high; on the top is a space of 1,500 by 800 feet surrounded by a broken wall. We examined the remains of several old towers of brick, and I took a hasty sketch of the gateway, which is remarkably lofty. The mound is evidently artificial and the remains of several towers are visible. The brick work seems to extend to the bottom of the mound or at any rate to a considerable depth as we could see down the parts washed away by the rains. A well filled up was observed; we were told that coins and medals were frequently found in and near the place, but were not so fortunate as to obtain any." In his progress report for 1895-96 the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey wrote:—"Nothing of the original walling is left. It is an immense mound of earth filled with potsherds, brick-bats, broken china, bones, charcoal and ash. The retaining walls have disappeared; they appear to have been built entirely of bricks—there the rains of countless monsoons have furrowed and gorged the sides until now it is practically a shapeless mass. In the deeper portions of these furrows, parts of brick and mud walls are seen in all positions, and they are too confused and ruinous to make anything of in a casual inspection. They are seen at different levels and probably show the rebuilding of the fort at various periods layer upon layer. In the bottom of some of these gorges may be found (we made no excavation) a few of the very old style bricks which date back to the beginning of the Christian era. Towards the top are found quantities of the large square tiles or bricks such as are still made in Sind for flooring and roofing purposes. The original entrances to the fort are now so obliterated that even traces of them are hardly recognisable except at the south-east corner where the present road ascends. At some period the fort seems to have been raised to about twice its original height possibly by the Muhammadans." An old Christian graveyard exists below the fort, dating from early in the nineteenth century. But it and all the surroundings of the fort are in a state of disrepair.

Warab, the headquarters station of the Warab taluka, is in $27^{\circ} 27'$ North Latitude and $67^{\circ} 51'$ East Longitude.

Warab. It is a small town to which the headquarters of the taluka, which was formerly known as Nasirabad, were removed from Nasirabad some years ago for administrative convenience. It contains a Mukhtiyarkar's Office, Police Lines, Post Office, School and Musalirkhana, also a District Bungalow contained in a very pretty garden. The nearest railway station is Badeh at a distance of sixteen miles. The population at the census of 1921 was 804.

TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION.

Talukas.	Area in square miles. million.	Number of		Population in 1921.					Number of inhabited houses.
		Town.	Vill. Huts.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cult.	Forest.	
Mirpurkot	236	—	91	41,189	22,345	19,834	—	14,182	7,878
Habikpur	233	1	82	32,517	18,050	13,467	8,053	10,302	5,006
Lakot	219	1	46	28,882	15,982	13,903	17,722	12,189	12,027
Kambar	172	1	61	37,449	22,000	15,377	7,918	19,883	12,378
Zabroon	202	—	22	30,794	16,444	13,350	—	16,784	11,794
Wazir	218	—	65	28,179	14,187	13,992	—	16,478	10,684
Nehar	227	—	111	34,499	19,027	14,472	—	16,439	10,381
Khalas	218	—	68	41,214	24,427	19,787	—	16,226	12,287
Dabir	297	—	51	45,892	23,784	22,098	—	15,982	8,183
Johi	155	—	98	38,978	17,780	21,198	—	16,676	8,723
Sohawa	1,272	2	62	41,222	21,513	19,631	7,343	21,790	8,905
Total	3,622	9	758	207,869	101,817	96,052	38,142	159,818	867,322

Talukas.	Number of persons per square miles.	Population in 1911.			Population in 1921.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Mirpurkot	—	36,552	27,266	22,286	—	—	—
Gundur	263	20,006	11,686	12,300	22,318	15,734	12,584
Lakot	280	22,502	12,487	10,185	100,827	54,818	46,019
Kambar	194	76,427	47,148	31,279	80,527	47,049	31,478
Zabroon	231	30,881	17,972	13,008	46,972	26,857	22,015
Wazir	138	27,198	16,887	12,142	34,344	20,824	18,720
Nehar	187	38,221	21,900	19,321	54,124	31,721	22,712
Khalas	198	47,241	23,812	23,429	49,332	26,772	22,560
Dabir	113	34,877	20,813	24,064	33,319	23,045	22,778
Johi	42	30,187	27,447	22,770	31,218	27,070	22,346
Sohawa	32	32,902	23,906	23,997	34,779	23,589	23,193
Total	114	901,579	541,647	459,932	1,044,109	601,589	442,520

Note.—The Mirpurkot Taluka was constituted after the census of 1911 hence separate figures for that taluka for districts 13 to 17 are not available.

TABLE II—

Part A—By

(A)

Month	Normal rainfall,*	Rain						
		1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
January	0. 40	0. 7	—	—	—	—	0. 2	0. 18
February	0. 42	0. 2	0. 20	0. 81	0. 4	—	0. 47	—
March	0. 22	0. 28	—	—	0. 49	0. 9	0. 9	—
April	0. 14	—	0. 28	—	—	0. 34	0. 12	—
May	0. 8	—	—	0. 10	—	0. 8	0. 18	—
June	0. 8	0. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	0. 94	—	0. 3	0. 22	—	0. 66	0. 22	—
August	0. 24	0. 9	0. 45	—	—	0. 11	—	—
September	0. 26	—	0. 70	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	0. 1	—	—	—	—	0. 3	—	—
December	0. 14	—	0. 28	—	—	0. 52	—	—
Total	2. 26	1. 18	1. 9	1. 17	0. 41	1. 81	1. 45	—

Part B—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Laknaw	2. 0	1. 18	1. 4	1. 37	0. 41	1. 91	1. 49	—
Kembari	2. 38	1. 73	4. 47	3. 92	1. 31	1. 99	1. 44	—
Babufern	2. 04	2. 13	4. 06	0. 91	0. 87	2. 73	1. 38	—
Mohor	2. 11	1. 91	2. 38	2. 22	0. 91	1. 22	1. 56	—
Lahore	2. 14	1. 82	2. 74	2. 26	0. 57	1. 19	1. 79	—
Warrak	2. 77	2. 42	1. 26	0. 94	0. 99	2. 6	2. 39	—
Mohor	2. 28	2. 09	2. 39	2. 4	0. 99	2. 3	1. 49	—
Sikri	1. 29	1. 14	0. 6	2. 89	0. 46	2. 32	1. 37	—
Dadu	2. 8	1. 97	2. 64	2. 18	0. 56	2. 13	1. 49	—
Zohi	4. 06	2. 56	4. 96	2. 22	0. 88	2. 32	2. 32	—
Hirokhan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Average for over 10 years.

RAINFALL.

Months.

Larkana.)

Total.

1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
In. ins.	In. ins.	In. ins.	In. ins.	In. ins.	In. ins.	In. ins.
0.00	0.2	0.27	0.19	—	0.00	0.79
0.00	—	0.2	0.26	0.49	0.36	—
0.2	0.24	0.36	0.2	0.89	0.8	—
0.00	0.66	—	0.4	—	1.12	0.46
0.12	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
0.78	—	—	—	0.12	0.16	—
0.2	0.78	—	0.49	—	0.51	0.46
0.00	—	—	—	0.59	0.27	0.36
1.00	—	—	0.7	0.66	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	0.3	0.31	—	—	—	—
0.2	—	—	0.4	—	—	—
0.76	0.89	0.98	1.31	0.8	0.69	0.82

By Talukas.

0.76	0.48	0.38	1.71	0.8	0.60	0.92
0.56	2.37	0.17	1.0	2.25	0.31	0.3
0.66	0.43	1.00	1.32	0.34	0.9	0.46
0.70	1.43	0.4	0.96	1.35	0.30	0.51
0.91	4.45	2.31	1.36	7.40	7.47	7.48
1.34	2.65	1.79	1.24	5.40	9.31	9.31
2.29	1.79	0.42	0.25	9.97	10.88	10.97
0.21	2.44	0.36	0.90	4.54	0.79	7.42
4.4	1.90	0.35	1.96	6.72	9.52	9.59
1.2	1.79	1.7	0.42	6.42	9.89	4.6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II—
Part A—By
(At)

Month,	Rate						
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	In. per cent.	In. per cent.	In. per cent.	In. per cent.	In. per cent.	In. per cent.	In. per cent.
January	0. 1	0. 35	0. 0	0. 00	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0
February	0. 2	—	—	—	0. 26	0. 26	0. 1
March	0. 3	—	0. 00	—	0. 43	—	1. 01
April	0. 9	0. 7	—	0. 2	0. 22	0. 3	0. 19
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	0. 00	—	—	0. 2	0. 22	—
July	0. 29	0. 29	—	0. 4	1. 41	1. 7	0. 10
August	—	—	—	1. 07	1. 32	—	—
September	—	—	—	0. 8	—	—	—
October	—	—	0. 17	—	—	0. 00	0. 13
November	—	—	—	—	—	0. 0	—
December	0. 6	—	—	0. 2	1. 34	—	—
Total	0. 49	0. 30	0. 78	0. 23	0. 41	0. 48	0. 46

Part B—

Tarkar	0. 42	4. 00	0. 79	2. 22	2. 31	2. 41	2. 40
Kambar	0. 32	8. 57	1. 3	1. 42	3. 28	3. 2	2. 54
Batohar	0. 68	5. 47	0. 43	1. 34	5. 2	3. 14	2. 30
Mehar	2. 13	4. 79	0. 92	1. 34	3. 65	0. 91	1. 90
Lethmar	0. 39	8. 33	0. 98	1. 01	3. 24	3. 31	2. 02
Ward	0. 58	4. 29	1. 29	1. 41	3. 19	3. 00	2. 0
Zikar	2. 0	7. 42	1. 41	1. 1	2. 27	0. 99	0. 97
Soroch	0. 24	10. 07	1. 98	2. 22	13. 01	2. 92	4. 21
Dudu	2. 6	7. 22	0. 98	2. 22	10. 02	0. 98	0. 94
Johi	2. 09	7. 46	2. 92	2. 69	12. 2	10. 23	0. 96
Mirakhara	—	—	—	70. 8	1. 79	2. 14	1. 9

* From August.
Note.—Figures of rainfall at Mirakhara prior to August 1912 are not available; the

RAINFALL—contd.

Months—contd.

Lakhana.)

Int.

1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
In.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
0 7	0 8	.....	0 10	.....	.....	0 4
0 1	.....	0 —	0 8	0 24	.....	0 17
—	0 18	0 12	—	—	—	—
—	0 14	—	0 14	0 8	—	—
0 4	0 30	—	0 22	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	0 22	—	—
—	—	—	0 14	0 4	0 34	0 26
0 21	7 66	—	0 8	—	0 2	—
—	8 27	0 66	—	—	0 18	0 2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 1	—	0 8	0 12	—	1 02	0 36
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 34	17 70	7 3	2 82	0 38	2 22	1 34

By Talukas—contd.

3 31	17 70	7 3	2 51	0 39	2 22	1 34
0 31	13 33	0 25	0 7	1 12	1 38	0 29
3 30	17 39	0 21	1 38	2 36	1 31	0 31
3 30	13 22	0 23	1 41	3 71	1 84	0 32
3 31	13 5	0 27	1 14	0 66	2 92	0 23
3 32	13 26	0 27	2 17	0 61	2 92	0 32
0 11	10 22	0 36	0 32	2 39	2 82	0 32
12 30	13 67	0 28	1 33	0 36	2 36	0 31
3 66	20 71	0 26	1 12	2 66	2 34	0 33
0 37	20 44	0 16	1 44	1 70	2 74	0 39
1 233	22 46	0 25	1 62	0 69	2 3	0 30

to December:

which having been created in 1911 and the rain gauge having been installed in August 1912.

TABLE III.—TEMPERATURE.
(AT LAKHANA.)

Year:	January.		May.		July.		November.	
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.
1896	84	37	115	87	162	90	98	34
1897	84	35	112	89	160	92	95	34
1898	80	33	110	79	158	84	99	33
1899	77	30	111	79	159	85	92	33
1900	75	30	108	75	159	87	99	33
1901	74	28	117	78	155	85	90	34
1902	81	36	110	76	156	84	94	36
1903	87	41	110	75	167	95	95	37
1904	74	39	112	79	169	92	92	34
1905	74	36	112	79	173	92	96	36
1906	Information not available.							
1907								
1908	84	48	106	75	167	90	97	41
1909	71	38	113	88	168	88	79	43
1910	75	36	113	79	169	82	94	43
1911	79	36	117	83	173	86	81	43
1912	79	36	117	83	173	86	81	43
1913	79	36	114	85	167	84	81	43
1914	74	32	113	81	173	84	89	43
1915	74	31	122	88	172	87	80	43
1916	75	36	109	90	169	86	84	43
1917	79	46	104	79	175	86	91	40
1918	87	46	111	79	171	78	89	44
1919	79	39	108	89	170	87	78	44
1920	85	46	109	75	171	87	91	44
1921	88	46	112	98	169	80	89	46
1922	88	46	122	81	164	82	88	46

TABLE IV.—POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

Town.	Total.						Male.		
	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1911.	1921.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Baldwin	2,657	3,470	3,349	3,292	3,413	4,362	1,991	1,735	1,897
Larnaca	10,612	12,486	12,619	12,545	12,637	12,723	5,819	7,335	6,862
Kansas	8,318	9,123	8,241	8,067	8,286	7,912	5,059	6,265	5,622
Durah	2,128	--	--	2,000	2,227	2,386	1,161	--	--
Sedgewick	3,294	4,584	4,354	5,214	4,749	4,422	2,212	2,347	2,654
Total	24,271	27,035	25,233	25,175	25,770	26,244	12,218	14,942	13,886

Town.	Males—adult.			Female.					
	1880.	1890.	1921.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1911.	1921.
Baldwin	2,228	2,969	2,069	1,006	1,420	1,902	1,929	2,145	2,563
Larnaca	6,044	8,802	10,272	4,224	6,023	5,376	6,459	7,281	7,350
Kansas	4,037	5,169	5,410	1,981	2,427	2,419	2,181	2,518	3,205
Durah	1,988	2,070	2,442	1,209	--	--	1,012	1,537	1,373
Sedgewick	2,802	2,500	2,301	1,982	2,157	2,149	2,119	2,219	2,072
Total	27,303	30,470	31,388	16,058	12,403	11,847	14,879	16,294	16,810

TABLE V.—RELIGION AND EDUCATION (Census, 1921)

Tehukis	Religion				Education	
	Hindu.	Musul-	Chris-	Others	Number of persons	
					Able to read and write	Able to read and write English
Mirokhia	4,000	40,103	—	—	562	6
Patadero	11,603	90,745	—	100	1,022	71
Lathkura	16,437	39,982	12	127	4,024	625
Kamior	10,779	65,638	7	29	2,739	60
Lebdaria	11,480	37,004	16	236	2,359	94
Warsi	7,813	30,312	4	20	1,770	36
Mehar	7,814	35,668	—	8	1,780	44
Kakar	6,110	37,082	—	22	2,021	19
Dadri	5,683	40,179	24	4	1,328	96
Johi	5,052	26,756	—	271	1,169	—
Schwari	8,140	33,184	3	6	1,931	143
Total	97,132	406,563	59	1,210	22,422	1,104

TABLE VI—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (Census 1921).

Caste, Tribe or Race, not belonging more than 10,000.	Name of Taluka.					
	Mahim	Panvel	Lakshmi	Karjat	Talasari	Ward
<i>Hindus.</i>						
Lokayukta	3,358	10,003	16,219	9,582	10,003	6,222
<i>Muslims.</i>						
Arab	1,346	42	6,311	4,024	4,801	1,345
Bafoda	15,461	7,257	12,818	10,579	11,388	9,096
Bhati	2,009	1,266	1,987	4,651	2,306	2,612
Buddhi	7,719	21,204	23,481	23,579	27,979	12,328
Budruk	712	1,202	4,708	2,429	2,328	379

Caste, Tribe or Race, not belonging more than 10,000.	Name of Taluka.					District Total.
	Mahim	Karjat	Lakshmi	Talasari	Sewane	
<i>Hindus.</i>						
Lokayukta	6,012	3,489	8,102	4,588	8,981	34,387
<i>Muslims.</i>						
Arab	912	414	827	78	782	21,589
Bafoda	12,878	12,291	10,999	8,129	8,791	1,21,092
Bhati	2,808	1,816	578	189	815	10,286
Buddhi	2,099	4,294	2,951	2,967	6,015	14,259
Budruk	418	281	824	812	824	14,332

TABLE VII—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars,	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Total area for which returns are available	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.
2,314,308	2,327,176	2,328,841	2,328,841	2,328,841	2,328,841	2,328,841
Not suitable for cultivation						
A. Forest lands	67,779	56,341	56,310	56,001	56,148	56,148
B. Others	611,973	614,002	780,248	780,248	774,098	774,098
Available for cultivation						
A. Uncultivated	979,758	921,236	920,481	920,481	919,569	919,569
B. Occupied	1,267,209	1,269,076	1,262,728	1,262,728	1,262,728	1,262,728
(i) Current fallows	546,718	526,022	564,907	564,907	542,304	542,304
(ii) Not yet sown or cropped during the year	700,841	661,027	780,091	780,091	828,519	828,519
A. Irrigated						
By rains	505,009	497,077	522,210	522,210	524,724	524,724
By wells		2,206	1,638	5,181	4,170	4,170
Desert tracts 21,700	196,149					
B. On rainfall			70,620	70,620	83,712	83,712
Crops.						
Oilseeds						
Jute	237,297	480,797	291,333	348,807	462,384	462,384
Sesamum	176,677	277,096	157,970	89,417	109,321	109,321
Peanut	12,422	17,218	15,908	4,700	5,223	5,223
Mustard	224,612	231,521	200,600	231,500	417,393	417,393
Soyabean	150,475	121,192	120,304	114,771	95,610	95,610
Sesame	8,222	8,206	8,828	9,779	9,800	9,800
Other oilseeds	890	1,007	847	810	874	874
Pulses						
Gram	111,864	111,860	170,002	130,002	125,974	125,974
Chickpea Vetch	52,098	57,008	58,551	19,822	10,106	10,106
Other pulses	97,218	96,172	140,200	131,344	106,107	106,107
Tobacco						
Estimates	112	1,200	1,200	2,210	2,200	2,200
Oil-seeds (not forest)						
Sesame	196,093	180,970	115,800	60,092	33,194	33,194
Peanut	0	4,547	6,728	1,738	3,894	3,894
Jatropha	21,702	45,621	32,075	23,860	22,002	22,002
Castor	78,307	71,665	54,149	51,782	38,154	38,154
Cotton-seeds	40,787	3,047	18,930	2,001	1	1
Hillocks						
Cotton	1,997	1,301	290	180	272	272
Other fibres	1,250	1,060	171	128	102	102
Other fibres	57	121	76	50	76	76
Opiates and opium products						
Opium and opium	3,027	2,500	2,840	8,790	8,184	8,184
Cocaine	1,894	2,044	1,675	2,120	2,002	2,002
Cordia	1,452	2,005	1,191	1,777	1,007	1,007
Other opiums and opium	223	318	421	943	100	100
Tobacco	296	879	422	478	100	100
Marrubium	0	18	61	0	21	21
Drugs and narcotics other than tobacco	82	62	102	102	21	21
Miscellaneous						
Total crops	871,178	861,422	1,005,848	772,002	1,011	1,011
Loss area crops cropped	100,004	147,412	249,745	193,418	168,001	168,001
Actual area cropped	700,611	884,021	782,891	580,619	658,001	658,001

TABLE VIII—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-81.	1887-88.	1890-91.	1895-96.	1913-14.	1918-19.
Cattle—						
Young cattle ..			118,853	122,833	117,814	97,027
Bulls for breeding purposes ..		120,038	1,018	828	710	1,014
Grazing cattle and bullocks for other purposes ..		497,262	1,808	1,068	1,051	8,224
Milk cattle ..		39,012	144,081	174,781	160,200	125,460
Young stock ..		—	95,725	104,218	107,378	67,800
Total of cattle ..		312,805	520,573	494,223	387,433	298,174
Others—						
Horses or ponies ..		117,090	10,020	14,837	15,700	10,020
Sheep ..		38,439	99,286	77,169	49,425	94,009
Goats ..		100,011	137,296	147,722	142,909	100,000
Oxen ..		14,018	10,123	8,931	12,872	8,915
Mules ..		—	276	681	580	—
Donkeys ..		19,220	18,296	18,338	18,148	13,073
Total ..		261,278	219,658	205,338	272,029	201,902
Poultry			Not recorded	61,301	60,276	49,347
Chickens ..			—	10,703	13,814	20,218
						18,175

* Includes young stock.

† Includes Mules.

Note.—The first year for which these figures are available is 1880-81.

TABLE IX.—SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR 1920-21.

Talukas.	Number of wells.			
	Irrigation.	Other purposes.		
Mirokhan	462	48		
Ratodero	1,009	53		
Larkana	325	1,148		
Kambar	120	570		
Labdaria	2,803	76		
Warch	386	29		
Mehar	740	40		
Kshar	211	474		
Dadu	1,129	14		
Jehl	12	119		
Sehwan	131	34		
Total for the district	7,328	2,611		

TABLE X

TABLE X—IRRIGATION

Particulars.	1870-71.			1880-81.			1886-87.		
	Area irrigated.	Re- ceipts.	Ex- penditure.	Area irrigated.	Re- ceipts.	Ex- penditure.	Area irrigated.	Re- ceipts.	Ex- penditure.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accrue :— see legend.—									
Capital & Revenue up to 1881 Total									
1. Sardar* 11,37,615 total	50,928	1,23,489	7,750	50,221	90,589	52,000	87,198	2,14,322	67,487
2. Other* 1,27,712 total	81,657	1,22,000	86,121	120,573	4,88,387	55,071	235,114	7,12,472	1,88,004
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accrues are kept.									
1. Western Sind.—	487,719	8,81,221	74,987	378,110	4,17,584	1,04,161	207,378	9,00,600	1,09,780
2. New Fadar Western Sind.—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Water canal	20,071	27,420	2,201	7,844	21,912	2,269	8,189	18,300	4,188
4. Marri canal	6,810	8,334	—	4,001	11,778	—	6,124	12,968	3,334
5. Pindbari total	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,027	8,719	2,20,947
6. Dado canal	9,731	8,199	321	Figures separately not available but included in canals north of Kotri in Barotli Volume.	—	—	11,078	19,861	22,000
7. Phira canal	33,100	11,641	681	32,100	19,762	3,369	7,309	16,342	4,726
8. Manthani Canal	—	—	—	Figures include 3.1a Western Sind.—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Ardi canal	—	—	—	Figures include 3.1a Western Sind.—	—	—	—	—	—
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accrue are kept.									
1. Ghur band	4,873	5,220	6,000	—	—	26,220	—	212	32,344
2. Kala bands	—	1,900	1,100	—	—	—	—	62	12,244

* The figures are for the whole canals
Upper and Frontier districts and the Ghur irrigation.

† The figures are for Lakhara and other

WORKS.

1900-01.			1901-1902.			1902-1903.			1903.		
Area irrigated.	Re- ceipts,	Ex- penditure,	Area irrigated.	Re- ceipts,	Ex- penditure,	Area irrigated.	Re- ceipts,	Ex- penditure,	Area irrigated.	Re- ceipts,	Ex- penditure,
Acre.	Rs.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.
96,000	7,67,720	66,251	129,818	218,210	65,075	166,280	3,06,470	1,10,821	100,487	3,205,000	2,07,210
271,000	7,79,160	1,84,230	350,122	807,106	2,01,16	291,310	9,06,294	3,17,303	329,000	9,67,000	3,74,220
199,200	7,81,290	1,91,280	226,280	41,970	58,100	296,300	9,300	1,00,000	227,260	30,021	2,81,324
4,577	4,000	581	1,487	in stand- ard in Item 1	1,321	811	Included in Item 1	1,617	--	--	--
4,317	4,119	6,438	1,707	82	907	1,189	90	1,200	2,060	54	18,822
4,547	4,726	2,000	3,057	20	865	4,800	34	702	4,516	--	9,477
10,894	24,199	12,897	11,124	1,000	8,855	6,000	323	12,000	12,012	227	46,898
(2,126)	17,078	12,282	10,381	250	8,817	10,190	579	8,322	12,804	216	18,217
7,307	17,084	7,128	4,307	260	770	5,520	980	34,433	4,200	171	2,820
24,326	52,381	2,902	10,887	--	--	9,704	--	14,378	--	--	--
10,848	22,086	7,412	17,720	in stand- ard in Item 1	1,811	8,041	Included in Item 1	11,908	--	--	--
8,370	44,790	10,372	573	323	8,230	607	2,671	11,381	800	87	26,737
4,236	12,000	94,200	3,406	3,028	15,770	2,128	400	121,054	2,710	822	94,412

The Sialkot canal irrigates Larkana, Sukkur, and the Larkana and upper Sind Frontier districts, districts, except the bands are allotted.

TABLE XI.—TAKAVI ADVANCES AND COLLECTIONS.

Year	Land Improvements Loans Act, 1883		Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.	
	Advances.	Collections.	Advances.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	25,165	6,979	12,628	2,905
1886-87	26,435	11,362	6,425	0,220
1887-88	14,250	15,347	1,884	8,645
1888-89	19,108	15,383	8,020	4,225
1889-90	42,123	27,019	22,185	17,106
1890-91	8,014	19,606	17,375	8,824
1891-92	22,941	18,952	40,084	14,302
1892-93	98,020	16,725	44,367	43,601
1893-94	1,21,426	38,659	69,661	75,271
1894-95	1,57,296	56,123	92,210	62,354
1895-96	1,30,782	67,430	83,023	72,530
1896-97	68,296	56,779	69,790	68,456
1897-98	61,388	36,082	92,428	56,281
1898-99	80,876	96,641	54,504	74,233
1899-1900	1,06,130	64,321	1,19,149	1,05,751
1900-01	1,01,923	81,067	1,22,677	1,06,029
1901-02	2,20,094	2,19,009		
1902-03	1,88,197	2,20,180		
1903-04	1,57,286	1,91,697	(Under both the Acts.)	
1904-05	1,38,239	1,70,308		
1905-06	1,14,300	1,59,500		
1906-07	1,31,743	1,48,544		
1907-08	1,43,816	1,43,328		
1908-09	2,31,028	1,71,419		
1909-10	5,18,801	2,55,179		
1910-11	2,15,478	2,81,010		
1911-12	4,21,645	3,19,210		
			(Under both the Acts.)	

TABLE XII—PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE
AND WAGES
(At Larkana).

Year.	Wheat	Rice	Bath	Jute	Gram	Salt	Mutton	Copper Set.	Per diem		Per month	
									Rs. s. Rs. s.	Rs. s. Rs. s.	Rs. s. Rs. s.	Rs. s. Rs. s.
1886	12	10	14	16	16	12	6.12	0.14	0.4	8.6	0.4	8.6
1887	12	10	15	18	16	12	6.14	0.16	0.4	8.6	0.4	8.6
1888	12	8	17	20	14	12	6.14	0.16	0.4	8.6	0.4	8.6
1889	12	8	18	21	14	12	6.14	0.16	0.4	8.6	0.4	8.6
1890	12	12	18	17	14	12	6.16	0.16	0.4	8.6	0.4	8.6
1891	12	12	17	22	14	12	6.16	0.16	0.4	8.6	0.4	8.6
1892	12	12	18	17	14	12	6.16	0.16	0.4	8.6	0.4	8.6
1893	12	12	18	18	14	12	6.16	0.16	0.4	8.6	0.4	8.6
1894	12	10	15	20	17	14	6.17	0.17	0.4	8.6	0.4	8.6
1895	12	12	12	15	15	15	6.18	0.17	0.4	8.6	0.4	8.6
1896	12	8	14	18	15	15	6.18	0.17	0.4	8.6	0.4	8.6
1897	12	7	15	17	16	15	6.18	0.17	0.4	8.6	0.4	8.6
1898	8	8	12	13	11	11	6.19	0.18	0.4	8.6	0.4	8.6
1899	8	8	11	12	11	11	6.19	0.18	0.4	8.6	0.4	8.6
1900	9	7	12	13	12	12	6.19	0.18	0.4	8.6	0.4	8.6
1901	11	7	15	13	16	15	6.19	0.18	0.4	8.6	0.4	8.6
1902	9	8	10	9	12	12	6.19	0.18	0.4	8.6	0.4	8.6
1903	9	8	12	12	11	12	Information not received.					
1904	10	8	10	12	10	12						
1905	7	8	10	11	9	12						
1906	9	8	12	13	9	12						
1907	7	8	7	7	8	10						
1908	10	8	12	4	8	12						
1909	9	8	7	7	5	10						
1910	9	8	7	7	5	10						
1911	9	8	7	7	5	10						
1912	9	8	7	7	5	10						
1913	9	8	7	7	5	10						
1914	9	8	7	7	5	10						
1915	9	8	7	7	5	10						
1916	9	8	7	7	5	10						
1917	9	8	7	7	5	10						
1918	9	8	7	7	5	10						
1919	9	8	7	7	5	10						
1920	9	8	7	7	5	10						
1921	9	8	7	7	5	10						

TABLE XIII—FAMINE.

No famine has affected the district during the past 20 years.

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.	1889-91.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1910-11.	1913-14.	1921-22.
			Sq. m. a.	Sq. m. a.	Sq. m. a.	Sq. m. a.
1. Area— Reserved.— Protected	Not available.	Not available.	{ 86 58 --	89 404 --	96 015 --	96 0
Total	--	--	86 58	89 404	96 015	96 0
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Chief products—						
(1) Timber			1,117	1,840	2,664	4,424
(2) Firewood			5,467	7,735	10,428	10,624
(3) Grazing			1,894	3,091	515	2,148
(4) Baled peats			339	260	2,829	1,226
(5) Lac			--	--	--	--
(6) other products			1,357	2,955	2,940	6,394
3. Receipts			10,351	15,881	10,000	54,826
4. Expenditure			5,970	13,613	16,228	50,145
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation..			2,213	3,853	3,829	6
6. Area closed to graz- ing.			8,902	2,853	3,029	3,200

Note.—Revenue and expenditure on account of directions, working plans and forest contour survey are not accounted for in the statement.

TABLE XV

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Table No.	Description	Period	Previous Settlements.			Average rate per acre
			Avg. area assessed	Avg. price assessed	Rate per acre	
Mysore		1862-63 to 1907-08	... 1,22,000 1,22,000	Rs. 12/- Rs. 12/-	Rs. 12/- Rs. 12/-	Rs. 12/-
Bundes		Do.	121,514 19	Rs. 15,000 0	Rs. 125 19	
Lakkur		Do.	33,305 0	Rs. 25,754 0	Rs. 75 1	
Kamkar		Do.	146,201 0	Rs. 21,778 4	Rs. 15 2	
Lalguda	Intercensal Settlement	1862-63 to 1907-08	70,730 8	Rs. 38,077 14	Rs. 53 0	
Wanah		1860-61 to 1873-74	86,471 20	Rs. 58,117 2	Rs. 10 0	
Melkar		1864-65 to 1908-10	74,809 32	Rs. 32,962 1	Rs. 11 0	
Kalur		1860-61 to 1907-08	330,617 30	Rs. 36,300 0	Rs. 110 0	
Dudu		1860-61 to 1873-75	46,615 0	Rs. 24,710 0	Rs. 53 0	
* Jaff		1860-61 to 1873-75	101,177 37	Rs. 22,941 5	Rs. 22 4	
† Subrahmanya		1860-61 to 1873-75	10,553 22	Rs. 24,273 14	Rs. 24 0	

* Special Mysore rates are

† The following data of Talukas

1. Dab, 2. Chenc, 3. Kadru,

The Special rates for these

Dab Dab

Dab Chenc

Dab Kadru, Kadru

Badlak and Malire

‡ Rate includes Irrigation

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS

checkmark (regional) Settlement showing raise persons for highest and lowest income.

Date of Im- plementation	No. of groups	Kshill.						
		Gardens	Rms.	Other Rms.	Lfts.	Lift added by Rms.	Flow added by Lfts.	
1969-10	6	Rs. a-	Rs. a-	Rs. a-	Rs. a-	Rs. a-	Rs. a-	Rs. a-
		.....	2.0	3.22	2.9	2.14	3.8	
Dec.	6	.....	2.0	3.0	3.1	3.10	3.14	
		.....	6.12	3.12	2.9	2.14	3.9	
Dec.	6	.....	2.0	2.0	3.1	3.10	3.14	
		.....	4.12	3.12	2.12	.....	3.4	
Dec.	6	.....	4.0	3.4	3.4	.....	3.12	
		.....	3.12	3.0	2.0	.....	2.12	
Dec.	6	.....	3.0	3.0	1.9	.....	2.4	
		.....	3.12	3.0	2.0	.....	2.12	
1969-09	2	4.12	3.12	3.12	3.2	3.5	3.9	
		3.12	3.12	3.2	3.20	3.12	3.0	
1970-12	6	.....	2.4	2.0	2.9	.....	3.4	
		.....	2.12	2.4	1.9	.....	3.0	
1970-12	4	.....	2.1	3.4	2.10	2.8	2.14	
		.....	4.0	2.32	2.3	.....	2.22	
1969-09	2	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.12	3.0	3.4	
		3.12	3.12	2.32	2.0	2.3	2.11	
1970-12	1	.....	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.10	2.22	
		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	
Dec.	4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	
		4.0	3.0	2.0	2.10	2.2	
Dec.	2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	

the top 10% of all grades.

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TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Talukas.	Previous Settlement.		Current (Irrigational) Settlement.		
	Description.	Period.	Hrs. a.	Baladi.	Bal.
Mimikhan		1880-94 to 1903-04	4 0 2 0	3 12 2 0	3 12 2 0
Ranadew		Do.	3 12 2 0	3 12 2 0	3 12 2 0
Larkana		Do.	3 12 3 6	3 12 3 4	3 12 3 4
Kotri		Do.	4 0 3 6	3 0 2 8	3 0 2 4
Zabidara	Irrigational Settlement.	1880-94 to 1907-08	4 0 3 12	3 12 3 4	3 12 3 4
Wasai		1880-99 to 1911-12	3 8 2 8	3 8 2 8	3 8 2 4
Mehar		1904-05 to 1912-14	4 0	3 4 2 12	3 10 2 0
Kakar		1880-94 to 1907-08	3 0	3 0 2 4	3 0 2 4
Dada		1880-94 to 1911-12	4 0	3 0	3 0
* Jodi		1880-99 to 1911-12	2 8	2 8	2 8
† Jamshoro		1880-91 to 1911-12	4 0 2 8	2 0 2 4	3 12 2 8

* Special Marochi rates are

† The following rates of Tariqa:

1 Dabri, 2 Charki, 3 Batura.

The special rates for

Dabri, Dabri

Dab Charki

Dab Batura, Khawali,

Bognak and Malleri

; Rate includes Dabari.

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

Showing taxes per acre for highest and lowest groups.

Taluk.					Walls.	
Bawali added by H.M. or Govt.	Bawali added by H.M. or Govt.	Tiles	Hilt added by Govt.	Tiles added by H.M.	Kharti.	Rabi.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
4.22	4.22	5.8	4.22			
3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0			
4.22	4.22	4.22	4.22			
3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0			
4.22	4.22	5.8				
4.2	4.2					
4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0		
3.8	3.8	2.8	3.8	3.8		
4.22	4.2					
4.2	4.2					
4.0	4.0					
3.8	3.8					
3.22	3.22				2.4	
3.4	3.6				2.0	
4.0	4.0					
4.2	4.2					
4.0	4.0				2.8	
3.8	2.8	2.8			2.0	
4.0	4.0	2.0		4.0	2.0	
3.8	3.8	2.8		3.8	2.0	

Rs. 0.12 a. for walls of all kinds.

Walls have been broken out—

4 Kandhi, 8 Badma, 6 Malleri.

These digits are both Khari and solid are—

Rs. 1 per acre.

Rs. 0.12 a. per acre.

Rs. 0.5 a. per acre.

All stones and Kacha walls.

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Table No.	Previous settlement		Current (irrigational) settlement showing		
	Description	Period	Temporary wells		Bareel
			Kharif	Rabi	
			Ha. a.	Ha. a.	Ha. a.
Miridum		1893-94 to 1906-07	.....	.....	.....
Baldum		Do.	.....	.....	.....
Lakoma		Do.	.....	.....	.....
Kandar		Do.	.....	.....	.....
Lantaria		1893-94 to 1907-08	.....	.....	.....
Wainh		1893-99 to 1911-12	.....	.....	1. 0
Mehar		1894-95 to 1913-14	.....	.....	0. 0
Kabar		1893-94 to 1907-08	2. 0	2. 0	0. 0
Dada		1893-99 to 1911-12	.....	.....	0. 0
* Johl		1893-99 to 1911-12	.....	.....	{ 1. 0 0. 0 }
† Soiran		1893-94 to 1911-12	.....	.....	.....

* Special Muzrai rates are

† The following date of Table

1. Dala, 2. Chotra, 3. Madra.

The special rates for these

Dala Dala,

Dala Chotra

Dala Madra, Khondal,

Rudhak and Malerk.

‡ Rate includes tulsi on

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

oder auf dem Rücken aufgeworfen.

新嘉坡的殖民地政府。

Volume 100 • Number 10 • May 2013

4 Knoblauch, 3 Kastanien, 6 Matzen.

with the both

Mr. J. P. Gandy

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TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Taluk.	Previous Settlement.			Current (Irrigational) Settlement showing			
	Description.	Period.	Kachha.	Khanda.			
				Khurd.		Sard.	
				Un- ploughed.	Ploughed.	Un- ploughed.	Ploughed.
				Ru. a.	Ru. a.	Ru. a.	Ru. a.
Mitrokhin	—	1892-93 to 1908-09	—	—	—	—	—
Balodero	—	Do.	—	1. 8	8. 9	1. 8	0. 8
Larkana	—	Do.	—	1. 8	8. 9	1. 8	—
Kamtar	—	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
Lahiaris	—	1892-93 to 1907-08	—	—	4.4	—	—
Wazir	—	1898-99 to 1911-12	—	—	—	—	—
Nohar	—	1894-95 to 1912-13	—	1. 8 { 2. 17}	3. 0 2. 17	1. 8	0. 8
Eksar	—	1898-99 to 1907-08	—	—	—	—	—
Dadu	—	1892-93 to 1911-12	—	2. 8	8. 0	1. 8	—
Johi *	—	1898-99 to 1911-12	—	—	—	—	—
Sohwan †	—	1890-91 to 1911-12	—	2. 8	7. 0	1. 8	—

* Special Manning rates are

† The following date of Taluka

‡ Daili, § Chorla, || Radro,

The special rates for these

Dails Daili, —

Daili Chorla, —

Daili Radro, || Khawali,

Rodiak and Malleri, }

‡ Rate includes Irrigation

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—contd.

Rate per acre for highest and lowest groups.

District.			Bald groves (Hills).	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.				
Un-watered.		Un- ploughed.								
Watered.	Ploughed.									
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acre. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.				
1 0	1 0	0 0	{ 1 14 1 0 } 1 14	61,834 17	2,60,273 0	2 14 0				
2 0	1 0	0 0	{ 1 14 1 0 } 1 14	37,207 38	2,11,188 2	2 11 7				
2 9	1 0	0 0	{ 1 14 1 10 } 1 14	78,228 25	3,49,556 12	4 7 0				
2 0	1 0	0 0	{ 1 14 1 10 } 1 14	66,310 14	3,28,603 7	4 15 7				
1 8	{ 1 0 0 10 } 1 0	0 0	....	26,026 0	1,57,215 0	4 9 0			
2 9	1 0	0 0	1 0	78,227 25	3,17,244 10	4 6 10				
2 0	0 8	0 0	1 10	70,809 8	2,32,210 1	4 0 0				
1 0	0 10	0 0	1 0	61,835 10	2,28,082 8	2 10 0				
2 0	0 8	0 0	0 12	51,800 0	1,58,487 0	2 13 0				
1 8	0 8	0 0	0 10	94,302 20	1,21,006 8	1 3 0				
{ 2 8 } 1 2 0	0 8	0 0	{ 0 12 10 10 } 0 12	41,736 38	1,12,181 7	2 10 0				

Rs. 0.12-0 100 Bighas of all kinds.

Bald groves have been leased out.

4 Rambut; 2 Kaduk, 6 Malleri.

Rate for both Khurri and rate are same.

Rs. 1 per acre.

Rs. 0.12-0 per acre.

Rs. 0.12-0 per acre.

All structures and Kachha wells.

TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE

offense	Persons convicted or found guilty									
	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
I. Offences against Public Municipality	44	29	13	47	31	28	8	8	31	12
II. Murder	17	11	19	54	13	22	19	7	16	12
III. Culpable Homicide	1	10	29	21	29	26	23	36	42	40
IV. Rape	—	8	—	2	1	2	6	1	1	—
V. Hurt, Criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt	139	145	136	419	191	98	106	64	128	162
VI. Dacoity and Robbery	8	14	17	61	29	24	23	8	22	44
VII. Theft, including cattle theft	290	218	277	379	216	397	541	321	370	322
VIII. Other offenses against the Indian Penal Code	396	382	349	403	261	227	338	273	278	238
IX. Bad neighbour	389	256	338	181	199	60	227	177	72	36
X. Pillage	—	19	50	47	50	42	60	42	28	26
XI. Salt Tax	—	17	2	16	8	6	2	6	6	1
XII. Excise	—	34	23	24	11	14	14	10	9	17
XIII. Forest	—	11	—	21	7	6	10	4	47	42
XIV. Stamp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XV. Municipal	—	74	25	21	39	41	55	222	62	48
XVI. Other offenses	461	392	238	434	304	128	262	213	332	230
Total	1,694	1,620	1,385	2,139	1,278	1,181	1,803	1,266	1,294	1,224

TABLE XVII—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Class of Courts.	Number of persons tried in.									
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<i>Inquest.</i>										
Persons tried by—										
Subordinate Magistrates ..	5,312	5,152	2,232	5,084	4,908	5,000	4,747	4,790	5,000	8,000
District, Sub-Divisional and Court Cities Magistrates ..	3,664	3,684	2,884	3,331	3,094	3,074	3,100	3,230	3,004	4,100
Courts of Session ..	91	100	180	161	112	112	128	108	184	90
TOTAL ..	8,777	8,817	5,202	8,308	7,098	5,887	4,925	4,929	7,873	12,100
<i>Appeals.</i>										
Number of appeals to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates ..	312	410	240	129	47	371	175	106	348	78
Number of appeals to Courts of Session ..	137	154	179	166	117	189	209	124	316	317
TOTAL ..	449	564	419	305	164	560	384	230	664	395
<i>Revised.</i>										
Number of Appeals for revision by District Magis- trates ..	14	15	9	7	6	21	1	21	6	2
Number of Appeals for revision by Courts of Session ..	28	29	94	22	37	22	77	16	29	34
TOTAL ..	42	44	103	50	45	43	78	37	58	36
Grand Total ..	9,376	9,058	8,219	9,286	7,891	8,790	8,800	7,186	7,873	12,102

TABLE XVIII—CIVIL JUSTICE

Year.	Original.					
	Number of suits brought in					
	Subordinate Judge's Courts.			District Judge's Court.		
	For money or movable property.	Title of other suits.	Total.	For money or movable property.	Title of other suits.	Total.
1913	—	—	3,984	639	4,623	1
1914	—	—	3,922	371	4,293	1
1915	—	—	3,341	610	4,000	1
1916	—	—	4,022	328	7,220	17
1917	—	—	3,014	829	3,843	1
1918	—	—	3,026	343	3,373	1
1919	—	—	3,046	599	3,221	1
1920	—	—	3,079	494	3,273	1
1921	—	—	3,094	479	3,573	—

Year.	Original—contd.		Appeal.	
	Value of suits brought in		Total Number of appeals.	
	Subordinate Judge's Courts.	District Judge's Court.	From decrees	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1913	—	3,725,514	81,032	27
1914	—	1,588,319	91,054	97
1915	—	1,190,129	31,953	68
1916	—	1,601,231	15,000	41
1917	—	916,582	1,200	36
1918	—	843,769	23,000	28
1919	—	1,694,519	15,000	66
1920	—	1,808,501	14,473	61
1921	—	1,868,737	—	2

TABLE XIX.—REGISTRATION

Year.	Regis- tration offices.	Affecting immovable property:			Affecting move- able property:			Total receipts	
		Dom- estic re- ceipts.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fees.	Dom- estic re- ceipts.	Ordinary fees.	Ordinary fees.	Extra- ordinary fees and fines.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1901-02 ...	—	10	3,009	22,25,220	6,637	108	155	6,822	4,093
1902	—	10	3,014	21,68,000	7,686	125	213	7,898	4,091
1903	—	10	1,519	21,04,700	6,309	123	273	10,684	5,770
1904	—	10	4,159	19,35,445	9,778	125	276	10,006	5,862
1905	—	10	4,084	19,90,190	14,461	124	478	14,819	1,198
1906	—	10	4,054	19,71,154	14,683	101	502	15,250	1,570
1907	—	10	4,238	20,40,602	14,141	100	501	14,751	1,490
1908	—	10	4,222	20,97,275	15,006	100	612	15,007	1,818
1909	—	10	4,214	21,34,094	16,105	113	531	16,658	1,221
1910	—	10	8,978	27,61,000	18,297	201	726	18,817	1,770
1911	—	11	8,272	24,13,040	22,108	246	731	22,380	1,977
1912	—	11	8,278	28,87,238	23,261	223	697	27,946	1,304
1913	—	11	9,268	30,26,094	24,088	225	651	26,344	1,831
1914	—	11	9,424	31,54,004	25,129	272	609	25,002	1,825
1915	—	11	10,026	44,50,042	27,856	254	713	28,381	1,997
1916	—	12	11,861	52,46,001	31,817	229	688	32,259	2,261
1917	—	12	9,250	43,67,234	25,558	279	702	28,221	2,317
1918	—	12	11,749	50,18,770	31,007	190	478	31,445	2,342
1919	—	12	12,340	37,47,581	47,466	279	830	48,150	2,109
1920	—	12	11,063	50,05,228	36,197	214	633	46,931	2,004
1921	—	12	12,419	33,70,485	40,111	223	800	50,749	2,079
1922	—	12	10,925	24,35,791	36,295	209	604	40,489	2,478

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1922

Police Station.	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Head Constables	Constables	Total	Extra Guard.	
						Officers	Men
1. Jarkhan	2	19	42	373	327	..	1111
2. Dharmsah	..	1	3	6	10	..	1111
3. Khader	..	1	7	17	25	..	1111
4. Deob	..	1	8	6	10	..	1111
5. Ratlam	..	1	7	37	25	..	1111
6. Minhas	..	1	8	15	21	..	1111
7. Dholi	..	1	6	18	21	..	1111
8. Wansh	..	1	6	19	20	..	1111
9. Umar	..	1	6	19	20	..	1111
10. Rajhan	..	1	4	9	12	..	1111
11. Khajurao Sub-Divisional Head Quarters	..	1	7	49	27	..	1111
12. Jodhpur	..	1	8	15	21	..	1111
13. Balan	..	1	6	7	13	..	1111
14. Jodh	..	1	9	20	20	..	1111
15. Tonk Balan Khan	..	1	6	13	14	..	1111
16. Sawai	1	1	6	18	20	..	1111
Total	4	25	123	466	609	..	1111

Summary of the District.

At District Headquarters	1	0	22	241	259	..	1111
At 11 talukas and Police stations	8	10	32	139	239	..	1111
At 17 outposts	..	..	17	22	39	..	1111
Reserve	..	..	8	24	31	..	1111
Total	in the District	..	63	221	384	..	1111
Armed		..	25	130	201	..	1111
Garrisoned		4	32	130	201	..	1111
Mounted	..	..	30	124	174	..	1111
Total	..	4	25	123	182	609	..
Functional strength	*4	25	123	466	609	..	1111

* Note.—Out of the 4 Inspectors 3 are Circle Inspectors in charge of the Divisions and one is Presenting Inspector.

TABLE XXI—JAILS

Name and class of jail	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in							
	Males	Females	Total	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	
Third Class Sub-Jails and lock-ups	182	123	305	—	—	—	—	—	34	42	
Total	182	123	305	—	—	—	—	—	34	42	
Name and class of jail	Daily average number of prisoners in										
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	
Third Class Sub-Jails and lock-ups	52	46	72	10	15	25	32	19	15	22	
Total	52	46	72	10	15	25	32	19	15	22	
Name and class of jail	Daily average number of prisoners in										
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	
Third Class Sub-Jails and lock-ups	22	18	17	117·00	107·04	119·04	94·204	92·122	97·157·04	121·05	
Total	22	18	17	117·00	107·04	119·04	94·204	92·122	97·157·04	121·05	

Note.—Figures of 3rd class Sub-Jails and lock-ups from 1896 to 1900 are included in table 3.XI of Sialkot and Karor districts and are not separately available.

TABLE XXII-A—REVENUE DETAILS

Head of Revenue realized	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue*	16,11,437	17,73,799	21,37,042	21,34,796	21,05,512	22,45,784	21,71,200
Stamp*	1,24,912	1,06,040	1,09,256	1,05,888	1,01,368	1,07,402	1,06,723
Income-tax*	61,504	60,198	54,278	54,022	56,229	56,441	54,219
Excise*	86,170	1,01,380	1,00,304	96,101	1,28,488	1,25,300	1,09,380
Local Fund	2,42,500	2,70,672	2,26,982	2,49,818	2,39,492	2,36,788	2,16,380
Other Sources†	38,008	32,963	36,799	37,93,626	39,92,714	34,61,238	37,52,810
Total	..	23,09,972	23,94,669	23,63,844	24,30,571	27,38,186	26,70,520

Head of Revenue realized	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue*	14,29,476	12,26,171	12,36,818	12,81,177	12,22,346	12,81,821	12,92,670
Stamp*	1,10,596	1,08,520	1,07,786	1,01,525	1,07,588	1,21,422	1,06,978
Income-tax*	61,443	61,084	57,626	58,646	51,221	52,518	54,782
Excise*	1,08,578	1,01,088	2,31,029	2,32,548	2,22,721	2,72,284	2,02,155
Local Fund	2,42,500	2,77,302	3,13,011	2,18,389	2,29,986	2,33,422	2,08,942
Other Sources†	30,00,988	21,03,697	25,73,191	19,71,389	20,86,671	26,09,922	25,35,300
Total	..	56,71,799	50,94,856	57,38,292	51,77,238	54,24,210	56,99,222

Head of Revenue realized	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue*	14,01,490	13,01,070	22,35,499	21,06,307	14,00,024	22,87,300	
Stamp*	1,44,082	1,31,143	1,33,798	1,33,443	1,30,323	2,24,991	
Income-tax*	38,597	34,182	28,647	67,836	62,799	90,206	
Excise*	8,11,767	8,22,700	3,00,611	3,52,302	4,50,871	2,80,900	
Local Fund	1,93,483	1,90,254	1,72,834	3,04,578	4,53,289	6,23,347	
Other Sources†	21,48,682	30,00,000	28,98,276	30,58,828	30,81,919	32,80,919	
Total	..	42,93,482	8,173,300	54,31,247	57,78,826	57,68,148	79,46,422

*The figures against these represent the collections at the treasury of the district irrespective of the district for which they were collected, and will not agree with the details under XXIII, XXIV, XXV and XXVI, which show the revenue of the district.

†Inclusive of village cess also and will not agree with table XXVII.

‡Exclusive of Forest Revenue.

Note.—Part A gives figures for the financial year. In part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS
FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.

Taluka.	Land Revenue.	Stamps.	Income-Tax.	Fines.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Mirkhan	3,33,706	6,079	7,469	6,558
2. Ratooro	2,61,398	9,281	10,242	1,960
3. Larkana	4,92,886	1,00,300	18,324	1,02,356
4. Sambar	5,47,092	13,349	15,109	41,701
5. Labdaria	3,35,898	5,409	10,229	16,905
6. Warah	4,88,325	7,362	8,629	17,217
7. Mehar	3,84,890	22,811	8,422	23,181
8. Kaker	2,37,400	5,083	6,878	12,336
9. Dara	1,46,880	5,293	1,378	13,335
10. Johi	67,998	3,439	2,190	6,876
11. Sehwan	70,356	25,307	1,965	52,281
Total	33,67,338	2,14,984	90,105	3,80,800

Taluka.	Other Sources.	Local Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Mirkhan	1,90,978	15,881	5,63,610
2. Ratooro	2,92,221	17,195	6,13,203
3. Larkana	7,27,652	4,66,616	19,57,234
4. Kamber	2,48,847	27,144	8,95,841
5. Labdaria	1,59,889	18,084	5,46,468
6. Warah	5,11,021	21,618	10,52,312
7. Mehar	4,16,843	19,446	8,80,092
8. Kaker	1,25,864	14,772	4,32,273
9. Dara	2,74,185	12,940	5,54,179
10. Johi	1,12,835	8,636	2,04,614
11. Sehwan	78,652	12,190	2,40,756
Total	32,68,918	6,23,347	79,46,492

TABLE XXIII—

Periods:	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
I.—Net Land Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Arrears—	17,456	32,158	18,300	46,078	57,554
2. Current—	16,99,728	11,49,012	11,72,100	19,41,008	20,44,197
3. Total—	16,95,174	11,81,170	11,90,400	19,87,086	21,01,451
II.—Deductions—					
1. Remissions—	1,02,512	78,986	20,778	91,112	1,27,024
2. Arrears remitted without offset—	768	87	684	7,388	3,947
3. Total—	1,03,280	79,003	20,842	91,187	1,27,171
III.—Net demand—					
1. Arrears—	12,984	32,036	15,811	37,118	51,567
2. Current—	14,27,222	10,75,079	11,99,281	14,36,544	15,13,611
3. Total—	14,30,206	11,07,115	11,15,092	14,67,662	15,71,178
IV.—Collections—					
1. Arrears—	3,886	35,784	7,297	34,233	37,202
2. Current—	13,97,609	10,65,471	11,60,761	14,08,056	14,98,372
3. Total—	13,97,995	11,01,255	12,28,058	14,32,289	15,25,503
V.—Balances—					
1. Arrears—	5,799	6,309	6,324	12,884	27,246
2. Current—	20,084	11,309	11,620	41,458	58,439
3. Total—	25,883	17,618	17,943	54,742	85,724

LAND REVENUE

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,751	17,057	130,296	132,976	71,937	91,742	87,347	111,289
21,87,500	23,21,237	18,37,119	22,37,137	21,86,239	23,46,132	20,37,036	21,82,209
26,15,500	26,29,184	20,48,204	22,52,287	22,61,648	23,72,784	27,04,446	28,10,179
1,25,840	98,248	1,17,003	93,740	1,31,067	86,789	94,209	1,03,470
2,864	206	43,232	39,254	4,081	6,229	6,092	1,281
1,30,000	96,754	1,15,125	94,034	1,35,304	86,198	93,821	1,09,351
41,820	72,327	61,187	74,810	71,006	81,596	82,203	85,626
24,40,000	22,37,179	18,37,814	22,31,427	20,34,406	23,30,400	22,38,809	20,31,178
24,52,722	23,56,731	18,30,081	22,30,218	21,08,014	23,30,096	23,40,912	21,11,804
13,211	16,238	27,138	35,178	39,009	36,764	37,637	33,569
23,95,452	23,35,808	27,10,478	22,96,108	19,84,136	21,87,555	22,01,294	19,34,488
24,00,000	22,31,842	17,37,611	22,30,198	20,14,309	24,96,349	25,23,021	20,14,004
25,015	37,218	38,222	38,408	40,737	31,268	24,466	48,118
45,646	71,478	1,27,138	37,018	30,279	35,644	38,425	50,692
76,654	1,05,759	1,55,479	73,637	91,018	87,347	1,12,891	98,811

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars.	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904
I.—Net Land Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Arrears ..	70,000	75,000	72,000	1,12,000	1,11,070
2. Current ..	88,14,333	85,01,595	87,93,600	21,33,156	24,01,877
3. Total ..	27,24,173	25,79,601	28,00,000	25,73,300	28,12,954
II.—Deductions—					
1. Remissions ..	1,01,946	1,06,148	1,05,412	1,10,489	2,19,901
2. Arrears irrecoverable written off ..	9,375	6,362	6,711	10,973	28
3. Total ..	1,10,321	1,12,510	1,12,123	1,21,464	2,19,927
III.—Net demand—					
1. Arrears ..	94,204	93,323	89,000	21,723	40,977
2. Current ..	23,49,423	22,21,898	20,73,000	23,97,144	26,27,881
3. Total ..	23,94,627	22,31,171	21,73,000	21,68,866	26,68,858
IV.—Collections—					
1. Arrears ..	21,080	21,914	20,290	24,330	21,820
2. Current ..	21,87,932	21,87,074	20,75,827	22,81,026	23,09,896
3. Total ..	22,18,012	22,08,988	20,91,823	22,81,356	23,91,496
V.—Balance—					
1. Arrears ..	22,012	17,418	10,387	27,300	30,307
2. Current ..	32,492	34,791	30,713	3,16,156	28,302
3. Total ..	54,504	52,109	41,090	3,43,457	58,609

LAND REVENUE—contd.

1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,554	34,820	41,018	48,204	58,446	71,002	71,000	71,377
25,813	31,26,784	24,38,122	29,32,738	24,30,000	27,45,516	27,50,000	26,31,392
29,18,016	31,39,614	21,36,142	31,10,000	24,35,778	27,00,000	27,00,000	26,31,393
1,79,296	8,17,296	78,148	2,43,080	3,18,678	3,06,417	3,04,670	3,54,800
528	452	111	28	1,461	910	298	104
1,79,827	8,18,752	78,148	2,45,000	3,19,678	3,07,338	3,04,673	3,55,803
42,977	24,634	39,464	17,929	20,446	27,540	23,294	16,738
18,46,226	19,37,511	22,87,022	27,47,727	22,00,320	19,73,473	18,37,511	21,31,413
27,41,199	23,47,432	24,00,000	27,35,616	22,22,500	17,00,437	16,33,503	21,30,700
11,074	11,000	25,232	9,000	7,000	9,000	12,394	8,204
28,55,392	26,11,464	23,60,482	27,35,200	22,07,000	18,32,516	18,16,000	20,37,100
18,74,226	18,78,156	23,30,787	27,15,004	22,00,000	18,72,916	18,31,468	22,43,800
88,661	12,864	11,152	11,231	12,491	12,730	9,864	8,044
12,379	12,002	7,674	9,231	12,142	10,150	11,285	4,286
10,040	10,906	18,320	20,800	27,002	27,000	21,177	12,280

TABLE XXIV—

Excise Articles.	Headplatform.	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05.
A. Imported liquors.	1. Licence fees ..	Rs. 419	Rs. 279	Rs. 300	Rs. 419
B. Distilled Spirits and fermented liquors.	1. MID head duty ..	Rs. 11,675	Rs. 9,912	Rs. 10,285	Rs. 10,819
	2. Distillery and Bottling fees ..	Rs. 171	Rs. 267	Rs. 264	Rs. 281
	Total ..	Rs. 11,847	Rs. 11,272	Rs. 10,549	Rs. 11,080
C. Opium and its preparations.	1. Duty ..	Rs. 6,071	Rs. 10,378	Rs. 3,348	Rs. 3,348
	2. Licence fees ..	Rs. 1,111	Rs. 1,111	Rs. 1,111	Rs. 1,111
	3. Duty on Sale proceeds ..	Rs. 23,578	Rs. 2,981	Rs. 2,981	Rs. 2,981
	Total ..	Rs. 30,760	Rs. 13,330	Rs. 7,220	Rs. 7,220
D. Intoxicating than opium.	1. Duty on per milk ..	Rs. 18,063	Rs. 10,479	Rs. 22,756	Rs. 21,803
	2. Licence fees ..	Rs. 24,180	Rs. 22,269	Rs. 23,183	Rs. 22,217
	Total ..	Rs. 42,243	Rs. 32,748	Rs. 45,939	Rs. 43,920
E.—Miscellaneous.	1. Alkali ..	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 17	Rs. 161
	2. Opium ..	Rs. 1,031	Rs. 1,088	Rs. 1,030	Rs. 1,031
	Total ..	Rs. 1,032	Rs. 1,089	Rs. 1,030	Rs. 1,032
	Total Revenue ..	Rs. 103,242	Rs. 103,222	Rs. 103,299	Rs. 103,079

* For the whole

Note 1.—The figures under 1903-04 are for the revenue year; those under 1904-05

Note 2.—Figures for the previous years are included

EXCISE

1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Rs. 1000	Rs. 1000	Rs. 1000	Rs. 1000	Rs. 1000	Rs. 1000	Rs. 1000	Rs. 1000	Rs. 1000
1,17,494	1,22,900	1,40,922	1,41,929	1,44,507	1,54,229	1,57,102		
4,239	4,321	4,289	4,300	4,278	3,810	36,739		
1,31,714	1,37,231	1,51,841	1,48,029	1,48,941	1,40,028	1,51,912		
8,207	7,047	11,217	11,037	11,242	9,000	11,170		
2,107	2,027	3,184	6,657	6,000	6,726	6,574		
3,793	2,298	3,219	6,141	7,284	5,480	6,018		
20,499	18,977	20,756	22,102	22,272	21,186	24,312		
25,198	31,842	35,820	35,817	35,821	34,658	37,245		
20,704	22,413	19,817	20,873	21,396	24,278	7,125		
46,291	54,296	57,667	74,790	78,570	82,828	84,260		
77	138	173	170	253	49	10		
4	111	111	111	111	111	1		
79	138	173	170	253	49	10		
1,66,866	1,74,211	2,30,294	2,43,336	2,39,842	2,14,855	2,65,116		

of Sind.

for the 8 months ending 31st March 1907 and the rest for full financial year;
 in table XXIV of Pukhtah and Karsroid districts.

TABLE XXIV—

Various Articles.	Description.	Amounts.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported Liquors	I. License fees	456	456	407	400
	II. M.R.R. duty	1,39,543	1,38,517	1,38,400	1,38,233
B. Country Spirits and Honey.	III. Distillery and Brewery fees	17,068	16,963	22,200	22,212
	Total	1,58,461	1,56,500	1,61,719	1,61,603
C. Opium and preparations.	I. Duty	10,730	10,310	11,000	11,000
	II. License fees	7,002	7,318	7,882	7,814
	III. Duty on proceeds	20,310	17,206	21,822	21,167
	Total	28,022	24,834	30,709	30,000
D. Drugs other than opium.	I. Fees on sales	84,401	86,548	87,294	89,325
	II. License fees	21,729	20,333	21,389	21,107
	Total	106,130	106,881	108,683	109,432
E. Miscellaneous	I. Akbari	50	182	310	294
	II. Opium	101	2	2	2
	Total	151	184	312	296
	Total Revenue	2,77,003	2,74,503	2,06,727	2,05,100

EXCISE—*contd.*

1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Rs. 310 1,46,397	Rs. 8 1,53,002	Rs. 1,53,007	Rs. 886 1,42,000	Rs. 911 1,44,000	Rs. 443 1,18,500
25,500	45,478	46,018	47,869	46,300	41,779
1,71,800	1,88,002	1,80,322	2,50,889	2,70,500	1,78,878
10,000 7,773 25,526	..... 4,812 32,820	..... 15,325 27,712	..... 16,672 27,902	..... 25,000 27,424	..... 24,917 28,845
45,100	44,860	41,927	48,424	32,974	31,792
69,703 45,014	74,367 39,274	82,570 39,885	96,261 39,818	99,782 84,221	99,545 77,078
1,18,740	1,14,091	1,05,462	1,06,070	1,23,098	1,76,445
204	132	126	78 148 224	122 8 128	178 348 420
8,89,100	9,47,000	8,25,218	8,01,117	4,77,617	4,97,644

TABLE XXV.—STAMPS

Sale-proceeds.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Judicial Stamps	92,318	82,924	72,879	69,208	69,163
II. Non-Judicial Stamps	41,827	41,403	38,229	38,977	37,160
(1) Foreign Bill and Notarial Stamps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps ..	4,259	3,749	3,299	3,100	.....
(3) Bill of Exchange or Mandate ..	843	829	449	848	806
(4) Imposed Stamps and Labels ..	36,303	37,228	33,500	33,982	34,900
(5) Share Transfer and other non-imposed Stamps ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,31,388	1,29,557	1,06,917	1,03,819	1,01,069

Sale-proceeds.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Judicial Stamps	93,023	94,992	99,376	72,791	72,627
II. Non-Judicial Stamps	38,321	41,423	43,803	47,059	47,972
(1) Foreign Bill and Notarial Stamps ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Bill of Exchange or Mandate ..	386	423	391	398	729
(4) Imposed Stamps and Labels ..	38,038	41,546	42,512	46,298	47,232
(5) Share Transfer and other non-imposed Stamps ..	.....	8	.....	25	8
Total	1,01,442	1,06,412	1,12,779	1,19,859	1,21,219

TABLE XXV.—STAMPS—*contd.*

Slip-accounts.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps	26,653	27,289	36,690	39,101	31,612
2. Non-Judicial Stamps	47,640	50,091	53,296	61,792	—
(1) Foreign Bills and Notarial Stamps	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Bill of Exchange or Bills	1,958	1,100	1,014	1,934	7,348
(4) Impressed Stamps and Labels	19,206	17,001	16,438	20,348	34,508
(5) Share Transfer and other similar Impressed Stamps	96	2	132	—	—
	Total	1,21,275	1,26,682	1,31,138	1,32,248
					1,48,257

Slip-accounts.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps	17,227	1,06,097	1,02,000	1,02,917	1,05,082	3,47,187
2. Non-Judicial Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) Foreign Bills and Notarial Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Bill of Exchange or Bills	2,778	2,344	2,775	3,070	4,309	16,228
(4) Impressed Stamps and Labels	36,239	41,778	41,639	41,789	41,352	161,668
(5) Share transfer and other similar Impressed Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	43,03,724	4,95,312	4,39,431	4,34,984	26,34,634

TABLE XXVI-A—

Year	Part I—Salaries		Part II—Comptas.	
	Ammount.	Sar collector.	Ammount.	Sar collector.
1885-96	—	—	—	—
1886-97	—	—	—	—
1887-88	—	—	—	—
1888-89	—	—	—	—
1889-90	—	—	—	—
1889-1900	—	—	—	—
1900-01	—	—	—	—
1901-02	—	—	—	—
1902-03	—	—	—	—
1903-04	—	—	—	—
1904-05	—	—	—	—
1905-06	—	—	—	—
1906-07	—	—	—	—
1907-08	—	—	—	—
1908-09	—	—	—	—
1909-10	—	—	—	—
1910-11	—	—	—	—
1911-12	—	—	—	—
1912-13	—	—	—	—
1913-14	—	—	—	—
1914-15	—	—	—	—
1915-16	—	—	—	—
1916-17*	—	—	—	—
1917-18	—	—	—	—
1918-19	—	—	—	—
1919-20	—	—	—	—
1920-21	—	—	—	—
1921-22	—	—	—	—

INCOME TAX

Part III—Surtax.		Part IV—Other Assessments.		Total.	
Assessments	Net collections	Assessments	Net collections	Assessments	Net collections
			Rs.		
		2,328	14,800	2,328	45,037
		2,398	15,214	2,398	45,337
		2,278	10,249	2,278	45,330
		2,364	22,103	2,364	45,363
		2,013	13,068	2,013	45,298
		2,874	18,045	2,874	45,398
		2,760	14,100	2,760	45,364
		2,658	16,024	2,658	45,289
		1,958	10,968	1,958	45,267
		1,209	11,007	1,209	45,045
		1,042	17,568	1,042	45,348
		1,000	17,568	1,000	45,319
		962	13,100	962	45,286
		947	11,044	947	45,257
		865	22,717	865	45,397
		867	23,745	867	45,470
		872	26,319	872	45,346
		912	25,528	912	45,482
		902	24,732	902	45,374
		863	22,556	863	45,157
		647	23,009	647	45,062
		829	30,014	829	45,014
		1,209	45,968	1,209	45,968
		1,318	36,086	1,318	50,401
		369	72,257	369	72,257
		254	72,507	254	90,912
		227	66,711	227	66,659

* Details about Larkana town for year 1910-11 are not included as they are not available.

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salaries, pensions, etc., and interest on amounts directly recovered for the District by the Accountant General, Bombay.

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME TAX CLASSIFICATION

year.	Incomes of Rs. 500—1,000.		Incomes of Rs. 1,000—1,500.	
	Amount.	Net collections.	Amount.	Net collections.
		Rs.		Rs.
1883-84	—	—	1,817	21,915
1884-85	—	—	1,907	21,239
1885-86	—	—	2,039	20,085
1886-87	—	—	2,077	20,301
1888-1890	—	—	2,103	24,184
1890-91	—	—	1,977	20,220
1891-92	—	—	1,806	21,415
1892-93	—	—	2,008	20,120
1893-94	—	—		20,7
1894-95	—	—		700
1895-96	—	—		603
1896-97	—	—		246
1897-98	—	—		500
1898-99	—	—		508
1899-1900	—	—		829
1900-01	—	—		504
1901-02	—	—		22,109
1902-03	—	—		19,969
1903-04	—	—		14,986
1904-05	—	—		16,969
1905-06	—	—		14,644
1906-07	—	—		13,447
1907-08	—	—		13,444
1908-09	—	—		13,539
1909-10	—	—		13,702
1910-11	—	—		12,941
1911-12	—	—		12,340
1912-13	—	—		13,748
1913-14	—	—		14,076
1914-15	—	—		14,344
1915-16	—	—		13,598
1916-17	—	—	96	700
1917-18	—	—	26	501
1918-19	—	—	—	270
1919-20	—	—	—	—
1920-21	—	—	—	—
1921-22	—	—	—	—

Note.—Details about Tax-free limit for the year 1910-17.

OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV

Assessment	Income of Rs. 1,000—2,000		Income exceeding Rs. 2,000		TOTAL	
	Net collections	Assessments	Net collections	Assessments	Net collections	Assessments
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
139	1,234	312	6,783	1,649	14,383	
138	1,159	307	5,488	1,486	13,324	
137	1,043	318	4,304	1,378	12,348	
136	7,077	125	6,443	1,884	13,120	
137	6,323	233	10,803	2,013	17,136	
138	7,287	102	11,207	1,875	18,902	
139	6,572	168	11,578	1,766	18,138	
141	6,610	155	11,963	1,855	18,515	
147	8,198	173	11,979	1,953	20,950	
148	8,094	233	16,515	1,289	24,387	
149	8,029	178	13,818	1,844	21,848	
151	8,155	157	10,203	1,808	20,368	
156	7,264	175	10,807	942	20,109	
158	4,937	153	11,227	947	20,584	
159	7,284	141	11,803	953	20,717	
172	6,387	133	10,414	980	19,745	
177	5,901	215	8,668	822	18,910	
188	6,412	222	10,203	818	19,626	
128	6,588	228	10,009	801	19,731	
196	2,427	181	10,812	863	19,240	
199	7,319	140	11,197	947	20,466	
202	7,284	187	10,389	929	20,214	
221	10,206	847	24,181	1,289	45,398	
624	12,819	818	28,029	1,316	40,964	
59	3,468	868	10,471	878	13,937	
		761	79,907	754	79,907	
		717	95,711	727	95,711	

are not included as they are not available.

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT

Particulars.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Income.</i>				
Professional Rates	1,38,012	1,33,489	1,40,291	1,59,182
Interest	14,045	10,248	27,867	1,557
Medical	1,010	1,301	994	1,617
Scientific and other Minor Departments	—	—	—	110
Civil Works	292	355	356	8,218
Contributions	20,208	12,102	13,740	74,899
Postage	2,788	2,469	1,815	843
Miscellaneous	6,292	6,701	7,062	5,673
Total	1,87,482	1,82,394	1,86,074	2,49,218
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>				
Administration	6,282	8,254	6,398	8,082
Interest	57,134	60,489	71,488	63,330
Medical	3,284	3,098	6,422	17,309
Scientific and other Minor Departments	211	138	184	1,720
Civil Works	136,600	134,359	95,492	88,175
Contributions	18,199	15,749	12,881	16,308
Miscellaneous	2,881	4,819	2,714	7,873
Total	3,02,078	2,96,093	2,89,331	2,97,309

LOCAL BOARD

1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,66,042	1,48,822	1,48,548	1,56,851	1,50,152	1,70,297
1,051	1,803	1,889	1,484	1,826	1,829
674	923	46	945	122	123
322	617	422	1,770	2,085	2,204
5,701	11,550	14,225	10,290	19,528	21,244
67,857	92,890	1,04,347	1,05,372	1,00,914	1,18,946
487	2,188	2,478	1,787	820	269
718	1,876	4,349	3,059	2,378	4,078
2,26,122	2,59,786	3,76,088	3,81,299	3,77,202	5,18,011
4,422	7,104	7,678	7,064	6,732	7,309
88,191	76,352	81,949	80,042	80,796	1,05,912
17,284	20,009	19,231	20,371	19,424	17,254
1,327	1,860	1,478	8,289	2,672	5,137
60,311	1,26,412	1,81,166	1,53,032	1,63,293	1,25,097
10,702	12,290	12,602	8,102	10,316	11,837
7,288	11,468	11,112	12,815	10,339	9,697
2,00,471	2,38,179	3,19,204	4,10,986	2,98,501	2,74,067

TABLE XXVII-A.—DISTRICT

Particulars.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
<i>I.—Receipts,</i>				
Provincial Taxes	—	—	—	—
Education	—	—	—	—
Medical	—	—	—	—
Scientific and other Minor Departments	—	—	—	—
Civil Works	—	—	—	—
Contributions	—	—	—	—
Pounds	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
Total	£16,210	£16,101	£16,131	£16,543
<i>II.—Expenditure,</i>				
Administration	—	—	—	—
Education	—	—	—	—
Medical	—	—	—	—
Scientific and other Minor Departments	—	—	—	—
Civil Works	—	—	—	—
Contributions	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
Total	£16,207	£16,230	£16,140	£16,970

* This Year

† This Year

LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,47,402	1,52,397	1,52,279	1,50,096	86,721	1,64,965
721	1,222	962	2,031	2,780	*12,841
419	226	148	101	107	-248
1,228	1,255	1,017	2,367	2,013	1,810
14,558	21,981	16,326	30,395	3,293	18,788
1,00,000	2,27,828	2,70,085	2,81,343	140,910	9,99,022
228	—1,674	1,073	—2,169	2,818	1,111
1,300	230	694	17,878	6,277	1,000
3,84,000	6,16,915	4,56,302	4,06,877	4,47,248	6,42,396
2,241	3,137	2,645	7,707	10,430	12,100
1,25,218	1,30,394	1,36,545	2,22,587	2,66,088	2,39,568
21,147	21,772	26,739	28,449	33,322	30,822
7,444	3,669	6,145	12,882	4,077	10,450
1,81,000	2,06,728	2,16,209	2,24,343	1,77,981	1,37,308
18,210	16,379	11,781	11,211	11,127	10,865
4,091	12,734†	2,967	8,087	2,629	3,781
8,33,002	115,274	6,49,789	5,26,300	5,08,985	6,25,011

Includes refunds of Rs. 11,444.

Includes an amount of Rs. 12,200 spent on purchase of war bonds.

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of Board.	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03
<i>Revenue.</i>					
District Local Board.	62,961	17,810	26,646	66,230	54,709
Taluka Local Board, Mirodhan.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Bhatodra.	11,810	9,829	9,989	10,769	9,405
Do. Larkana.	10,829	10,884	12,381	15,319	12,357
Do. Kambur.	11,137	12,028	10,400	9,188	12,181
Do. Ladharis.	10,153	12,189	9,900	11,007	9,189
Do. Wansh.	7,309	10,837	9,803	7,869	6,327
Do. Mehar.	4,985	11,897	10,717	7,129	8,808
Do. Kalir.	8,709	10,097	9,871	8,294	8,809
Do. Dadi.	11,206	6,717	8,204	7,659	8,101
Do. Jalo.	6,827	8,215	8,132	8,016	8,129
Do. Sathwan.	1,878	1,109	2,088	8,096	841
Total.	1,60,863	1,11,940	1,81,547	1,38,314	1,26,279
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
District Local Board.	60,528	30,422	31,482	27,209	45,141
Taluka Local Board, Mirodhan.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Bhatodra.	11,215	14,009	16,018	11,968	9,224
Do. Larkana.	10,284	21,770	10,980	16,828	11,479
Do. Kambur.	17,376	11,229	9,659	10,954	7,918
Do. Ladharis.	11,272	11,097	8,751	12,364	8,237
Do. Wansh.	10,978	10,101	9,271	11,141	7,006
Do. Mehar.	11,229	9,202	9,549	10,306	8,016
Do. Kalir.	7,664	9,458	8,771	14,386	8,229
Do. Dadi.	6,678	7,819	10,287	8,024	8,148
Do. Jalo.	6,880	8,481	8,211	7,418	8,200
Do. Sathwan.	8,213	8,389	8,028	10,781	8,206
Total.	1,72,681	1,81,690	1,65,018	1,59,652	1,27,729

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD

1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31,703	32,319	32,537	31,18,031	31,12,164	37,2,314	4,38,581	2,12,384
....
8,237	10,216	3,222	6,612	6,122	8,129	6,291	7,710
1,144	12,256	16,190	11,324	12,364	10,094	10,487	8,873
11,197	19,620	4,482	11,708	11,281	12,673	8,363	8,942
11,576	8,029	9,042	7,377	6,561	6,517	6,042	7,279
11,366	11,3917	5,044	3,393	7,165	8,440	6,270	8,228
12,518	11,312	8,658	8,300	11,100	10,800	10,300	8,581
6,274	8,211	7,212	5,828	6,720	6,434	8,302	8,276
8,44	4,041	3,644	4,072	3,061	4,817	4,220	4,238
8,215	8,089	8,094	3,870	4,301	2,784	4,764	3,588
8,282	9,157	8,200	3,740	5,478	5,818	4,376	—708
1,41,429	1,10,414	1,87,178	1,92,204	1,96,023	2,14,218	2,50,902	2,09,793
81,612	32,367	30,687	32,032	31,17,320	34,3,396	3,10,240	1,36,584
....
7,744	7,248	8,008	6,720	6,406	6,013	3,909	6,458
16,656	12,193	18,111	16,377	14,600	7,579	4,187	10,226
7,175	14,655	12,818	11,278	10,087	7,294	8,131	10,490
9,256	11,556	10,056	7,308	6,567	6,106	8,403	7,476
4,222	9,365	9,422	7,018	6,577	5,843	3,368	6,271
8,032	10,430	12,042	6,477	7,128	7,317	8,412	12,318
8,220	7,727	5,682	6,035	6,138	5,896	4,802	5,497
4,278	3,029	3,402	6,142	6,091	3,286	2,900	4,192
4,826	2,708	3,068	4,001	4,018	1,281	1,886	2,181
8,330	4,300	3,347	4,010	4,018	3,119	3,072	3,022
176,286	86,328	87,078	1,46,091	1,96,531	2,07,599	2,06,471	2,06,379

TABLE XXVII-B.—REVENUE AND

Name of Board.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>General.</u>				
District Local Board ..	2,12,101	2,12,010	2,07,888	2,05,620
Taluka Local Board, Mirzapur ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do., Bahadur ..	6,611	3,339	8,091	4,800
Do., Larkana ..	8,701	10,601	10,774	9,004
Do., Kambur ..	8,142	10,687	10,000	12,777
Do., Latadpur ..	6,105	6,001	8,848	6,000
Do., Ward ..	8,259	8,318	9,010	8,000
Do., Mohar ..	11,157	11,764	11,394	11,364
Do., Kakar ..	5,319	4,701	6,072	4,700
Do., Dada ..	4,091	4,919	8,648	4,812
Do., Jodd ..	8,256	8,242	8,821	4,073
Do., Sohwani ..	8,829	8,879	8,814	4,000
Total ..	27,098	24,260	27,200	24,011
<u>Expenditure.</u>				
District Local Board ..	2,21,997	2,44,363	2,22,812	2,08,340
Taluka Local Board, Mirzapur ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do., Bahadur ..	6,005	5,574	5,573	4,016
Do., Larkana ..	12,581	8,284	9,058	7,071
Do., Kambur ..	10,715	10,616	10,780	9,192
Do., Latadpur ..	6,232	6,221	6,561	6,320
Do., Ward ..	8,000	7,181	8,710	6,082
Do., Mohar ..	14,125	12,375	10,628	10,304
Do., Kakar ..	6,009	5,207	5,500	3,454
Do., Dada ..	4,819	3,067	3,210	3,851
Do., Jodd ..	6,170	5,882	6,872	4,104
Do., Sohwani ..	8,001	8,080	8,730	6,042
Total ..	815,634	830,888	796,001	774,087

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—concl'd.

1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,22,543	2,27,354	2,31,477	2,36,575	2,31,909	2,35,031	2,42,243	2,35,853	2,76,623	
6,489	5,373	6,898	6,165	5,724	4,003	4,899	2,865	7,022	
5,214	5,612	7,187	6,292	5,307	4,189	5,822	4,928	4,003	
9,827	8,222	9,801	9,461	8,305	7,022	10,001	6,493	20,344	
6,158	6,210	11,681	7,449	6,323	9,351	8,188	5,773	7,022	
8,197	8,150	8,125	9,186	7,309	9,094	7,001	7,022	8,008	
7,239	7,091	8,472	7,119	7,303	8,257	8,479	10,799	7,008	
6,212	6,864	12,369	11,127	11,587	10,238	8,472	6,179	8,079	
4,862	4,774	7,061	6,892	6,900	4,962	5,720	4,706	5,019	
3,494	3,494	6,814	4,541	7,544	8,734	5,108	5,058	4,622	
2,208	2,050	4,081	2,403	2,864	2,829	2,328	3,772	829	
7,165	7,204	8,080	2,480	2,812	2,447	—714	4,119	3,188	
833,101	836,131	810,918	8,89,008	8,11,045	8,36,098	8,02,357	4,67,719	6,42,606	
2,24,508	2,36,827	2,38,443	2,00,198	2,17,811	2,06,178	2,02,251	4,55,589	4,82,879	
5,480	5,314	6,377	6,026	6,104	6,274	3,892	3,140	8,821	
3,214	3,271	6,109	4,782	6,045	7,286	4,842	3,249	4,172	
9,627	10,211	10,202	7,003	9,105	10,767	7,342	9,008	7,812	
6,108	6,289	13,117	7,783	13,073	9,002	8,692	8,002	5,827	
8,197	8,279	9,849	7,727	9,361	10,248	7,320	8,032	8,216	
7,239	6,988	8,354	7,204	11,271	8,237	8,067	8,002	3,472	
6,212	6,868	9,748	10,542	17,962	6,208	5,129	6,028	1,460	
4,862	5,228	5,869	7,188	8,802	4,082	2,288	4,323	3,708	
3,494	5,272	6,982	5,073	6,261	8,726	5,044	4,207	3,418	
2,208	2,044	2,717	2,068	4,108	3,820	1,817	1,339	1,062	
7,165	8,203	2,282	3,147	5,173	5,447	8,038	1,731	1,744	
76,813	838,440	8,88,870	8,33,363	810,271	4,49,780	3,20,300	8,08,663	8,21,018	

TABLE XXVIII—

Year in which constituted	Name of municipality.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1854	Bokar.	Receipts . . .	3,822	3,409	3,702	3,333
		Expenditure . . .	4,012	4,088	3,479	4,078
1860	Bambar.	Receipts . . .	11,741	12,217	13,411	12,862
		Expenditure . . .	12,922	11,843	10,738	12,295
1861	Larkana.	Receipts . . .	46,645	44,922	46,100	47,007
		Expenditure . . .	45,991	44,247	42,549	47,231
1862	Mirpur.	Receipts . . .	9,272	9,070	8,883	10,270
		Expenditure . . .	9,748	9,381	9,053	10,355
1864	Sohawa.	Receipts . . .	12,367	12,531	14,018	12,293
		Expenditure . . .	12,712	14,658	13,579	13,318

Year in which constituted	Name of municipality.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1864	Bokar.	Receipts . . .	4,599	5,885	5,188	6,139
		Expenditure . . .	5,810	6,118	5,404	5,637
1865	Bambar.	Receipts . . .	12,197	14,910	13,887	15,308
		Expenditure . . .	12,318	13,304	13,231	13,399
1866	Larkana.	Receipts . . .	63,969	63,929	64,703	66,229
		Expenditure . . .	69,730	62,902	61,202	67,132
1867	Mirpur.	Receipts . . .	10,948	11,275	10,768	11,794
		Expenditure . . .	10,994	10,192	10,503	11,972
1868	Mirpur.	Receipts . . .	10,823	10,077	15,298	15,300
		Expenditure . . .	11,207	13,428	15,259	16,380

MUNICIPALITIES.

1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,268	3,357	3,079	3,918	3,192	3,236	3,007	3,694
3,349	3,252	4,051	3,112	3,222	3,112	4,211	3,237
11,789	13,865	12,490	17,277	18,612	20,294	21,711	21,973
13,713	13,327	21,901	16,886	16,321	21,218	16,899	24,366
13,409	20,625	31,927	21,949	31,221	32,008	24,128	34,400
22,268	30,360	31,809	37,690	37,294	32,482	42,729	40,887
13,345	12,365	12,707	13,338	16,220	18,302	23,008	10,802
13,394	12,367	16,206	13,491	16,079	18,224	16,622	10,808
13,208	14,405	13,754	14,131	14,182	14,494	14,822	14,181
13,261	13,718	14,264	13,711	13,094	14,094	14,255	13,482

1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,409	10,262	9,361	9,295	7,209	13,265	17,722	9,139
9,091	3,061	10,487	9,023	7,007	11,997	10,479	10,873
20,082	33,872	31,702	36,476	30,219	44,600	51,301	32,305
13,421 ^c	37,375	37,849	27,987	32,971	29,369	39,159	36,821
30,091	70,309	69,883	75,393	72,442	1,25,080	1,15,456	1,25,217
20,429	61,261	79,028	69,403	72,226	1,23,016	1,05,795	1,27,033
30,710	29,974	30,974	31,898	34,731	44,377	51,127	45,766
32,364	33,881	30,729	32,837	38,818	30,621	44,766	36,634
16,228	17,023	17,382	17,232	16,324	23,415	35,280	23,184
36,131	37,001	18,383	16,421	16,156	20,612	30,518	21,389

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION: PROPORTION

Name of taluka.	Principal religion.	Population.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.
1. Mirkhass	Hindu	4,060	2,230	1,830
	Musselman	10,100	5,555	4,545
	All religions	14,165	7,345	6,819
2. Batodero	Hindu	11,003	6,172	5,831
	Musselman	10,745	5,703	5,042
	All religions	32,317	20,660	21,457
3. Larkana	Hindu	18,457	10,283	8,174
	Musselman	30,382	18,494	20,518
	All religions	78,839	48,982	31,901
4. Kandhar	Hindu	10,779	5,933	4,846
	Musselman	19,535	10,853	9,742
	All religions	77,446	42,869	34,577
5. Laboaria	Hindu	11,489	6,451	5,038
	Musselman	57,004	31,828	25,176
	All religions	68,794	38,444	30,350
6. Wazir	Hindu	7,863	4,354	3,489
	Musselman	50,312	27,818	22,494
	All religions	58,179	32,177	25,992
7. Molar	Hindu	7,814	4,204	3,500
	Musselman	40,058	20,908	20,712
	All religions	54,190	30,227	24,263
8. Kakar	Hindu	6,210	3,368	2,852
	Musselman	27,982	13,952	10,030
	All religions	34,212	20,127	19,787
9. Dula	Hindu	6,065	3,121	2,944
	Musselman	40,179	22,654	17,525
	All religions	46,892	25,794	20,098
10. Johi	Hindu	5,652	2,762	2,349
	Musselman	26,756	14,940	12,216
	All religions	32,079	17,300	14,600
11. Sehwan	Hindu	8,140	4,118	4,022
	Musselman	33,184	18,388	14,790
	All religions	41,333	22,512	18,821
Larkana District Total	Hindu	97,132	53,007	44,125
	Musselman	499,553	272,001	222,052
	All religions	597,686	323,217	266,743

OF LITERATES 1921 (Census).

Literate.			Percentage of literate in total population.		
Total	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.
295	242	53	?	13	0·2
267	241	26	?	1	0·2
662	533	129	?	2	0·3
1,431	1,349	83	12	22	2
487	452	35	1	2	0·2
1,922	1,803	119	4	0	1
5,424	5,154	260	10	31	3
1,132	1,017	125	2	2	0·5
1,624	1,527	97	0	10	1
1,885	1,798	87	17	30	2
845	739	106	1	2	0·2
2,739	2,542	197	8	6	0·2
1,089	1,018	31	10	24	1
762	703	59	1	2	0·2
2,359	2,240	119	3	6	0·4
1,087	1,020	67	14	23	2
686	590	120	1	2	0·3
1,776	1,588	188	3	5	0·5
1,158	1,123	35	15	26	1
618	565	53	1	2	0·3
1,789	1,692	98	3	6	0·3
1,873	1,802	71	22	20	3
642	515	67	2	0	0·4
2,021	1,833	138	5	8	1
1,948	1,866	82	18	20	3
471	440	31	1	2	0·2
1,520	1,420	119	3	6	0·6
757	648	109	14	24	5
237	205	32	1	2	0·2
1,469	1,017	152	4	6	4
1,435	1,214	221	18	29	3
489	435	56	1	2	0·4
1,921	1,652	279	5	7	1
15,462	14,393	1,069	16	27	2
6,746	6,032	713	1	2	0·2
22,422	20,003	1,819	4	6	1

SIXTH QUARTER
 TABLE XXIX-B.—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of Institutions.		1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
A.—Institutions.						
1. Secondary Schools	Institutions	—	—	—	—	—
High Schools	Pupils	Male	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—
Middle Schools	Institutions	—	2	2	2	2
(Elementary)	Pupils	Male	188	221	240	229
		Female	—	—	—	—
Total Secondary Schools	Institutions	—	5	5	5	4
	Pupils	Male	188	221	240	229
		Female	—	—	—	—
2. Primary Schools	Institutions	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Local Board	Pupils	Male	3,221	3,300	3,437	3,600
		Female	—	—	—	—
(b) Municipal	Institutions	—	7	7	7	8
	Pupils	Male	457	524	587	641
		Female	—	—	—	—
(c) State	Institutions	—	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	Male	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—
(d) United	Institutions	—	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	Male	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—
(e) Indigenous	Institutions	—	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	Male	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—
Total Primary Schools	Institutions	404	384	354	329	304
	Pupils	Male	11,078	11,078	10,239	10,000
		Female	1,091	1,044	1,229	1,054
3. Technical and other special schools	Institutions	—	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	Male	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—
Total Public	Institutions	807	807	807	808	829
	Pupils	Male	11,200	11,094	11,365	11,732
		Female	1,000	1,011	1,025	1,014
	Total	12,200	12,097	12,390	12,747	12,753

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

TABLE XXIX-B.—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Place of Institutions.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
A.—Institutions.					
1. Admited	Institutions	--	--	--	--
	Pupils	{ Male	--	--	--
		{ Female	--	--	--
2. Private Elementry	Institutions	--	--	--	--
	Pupils	{ Male	--	--	--
		{ Female	--	--	--
3. Total Private	Institutions	--	--	--	--
	Pupils	{ Male	--	--	--
		{ Female	--	--	--
	Total	--	--	--	--
Grand Total	Institutions	467	587	607	523
	Pupils	{ Male	11,268	12,223	12,328
		{ Female	1,594	1,595	1,523
	Total	(13,262)	13,818	13,851	13,846
B.—Percentage of pupils.					
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of School going age.	--	--	--	--	--
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of School going age.	--	--	--	--	--
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils	--	--	--	--	--
Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of School going age.	--	--	--	--	--

OF INSTITUTIONS SCHOLARS—contd.

1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
.....	.....	1	1	1	22	29	24
.....	.....	18	31	34	264	454	297
.....	.....	.....	4	4	—	47	34
.....	.....	108	228	225	121	187	158
.....	.....	2,072	1,317	2,331	1,323	2,080	1,611
.....	.....	702	664	462	408	167	206
.....	.....	702	626	279	100	298	239
.....	.....	2,050	2,326	2,381	2,311	2,025	2,188
.....	.....	702	686	591	483	314	234
.....	.....	2,050	2,326	2,381	2,311	2,025	2,188
.....	.....	2,050	2,326	2,381	2,311	2,025	2,188
809	302	226	974	616	803	822	822
10,037	10,210	11,306	11,032	17,396	16,527	10,380	10,004
1,221	1,294	2,482	1,090	919	2,109	2,022	2,002
11,296	11,604	11,778	18,227	18,815	18,806 (25)	18,412 100	17,096 101
.....	.....	21.6	27.3	27.8	31.1	30.8	30.2
.....	.....	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.6	3.4	4.2
.....	.....	41,000	40,040	46,120	40,800	40,140	39,970
.....	.....	14.2	10.8	10.8	11.9	12.1	11.5

BEND GAZETTEER
 TABLE XXIX-B.—EDUCATION—NUMBER

		Class of Institutions.		1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	
A.—Institutions.									
		I. Secondary Schools	Institutions	...	...	...	...	...
		High Schools	Pupils	Male	...	...	...	...
			Pupils	Female	...	...	...	...
		II. Middle Schools (English)	Institutions	...	8	8	8	10	
			Pupils	Male	400	400	400	702	
			Pupils	Female	...	...	...	231
		III. Secondary Schools	Institutions	...	8	8	8	10	
			Pupils	Male	300	300	300	702	
			Pupils	Female	...	...	...	231
		IV. Primary Schools (by Local Board).	Institutions	147	145	147	172	181	
			Pupils	Male	6,015	7,950	8,000	8,722	9,807
			Pupils	Female	78	77	78	98	104
		V. Municipal	Institutions	9	9	9	9	10	
			Pupils	Male	1,111	1,119	1,100	1,255	1,209
			Pupils	Female	2	2	1	—	2
		VI. Madras	Institutions	2	2	2	2	2	
			Pupils	Male	29	24	21	38	42
			Pupils	Female	215	152	143	138	125
		VII. Unaided	Institutions	77	62	61	61	61	
			Pupils	Male
			Pupils	Female
		VIII. Indigenous	Institutions	254	257	268	277	289	
			Pupils	Male	4,036	5,219	4,585	6,084	4,251
			Pupils	Female	1,033	1,254	1,043	1,150	990
		Total Schools	Primary	Institutions	355	361	294	410	389
				Pupils	23,100	24,272	23,000	25,515	24,215
				Pupils	4,280	4,428	4,220	4,694	4,297
		IX. Technical and other special Schools	Institutions	77	62	61	61	61	
			Pupils	Male
			Pupils	Female
		Total Pupils	Institutions	266	409	292	429	407	
			Pupils	Male	12,822	14,932	14,271	16,817	15,629
			Pupils	Female	3,280	3,439	3,256	3,494	3,297
			Total	16,102	18,370	17,527	17,232	15,027	

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—contd.

TABLE XXIX-B.—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of Institutions.		1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
<i>A.—Institutions—contd.</i>						
1. Admited	Institutions	29	2	12	31	16
	Pupils	{ Male Female	180 20	180 164	196 28	123
2. Private Tut.	Institutions	436	216	231	232	228
	Pupils	{ Male Female	1,332 4,027	1,273 3,928	2,144 3,756	2,001 3,201
3. Total Private	Institutions	321	223	268	282	272
	Pupils	{ Male Female	2,298 248	2,151 262	2,865 300	2,296 312
		Total	3,297	3,009	3,207	3,294
Grand Total	Institutions	603	603	422	448	625
	Pupils	{ Male Female	16,060 2,018	17,264 2,304	17,170 2,003	18,115 2,268
		Total	18,109	19,188	19,094	19,423
<i>B.—Percentage of pupils.</i>						
1. Percentage of male students to male population of school going age.	50.2	39.6	52.9	54.2	50.1	
2. Percentage of female students to female population of school going age.	47.5	47.9	47.4	37.0	47.7	
3. Number of Mahratta pupils	12,161	13,455	12,902	13,288	12,856	
Percentage of Mahratta pupils to Mahratta of school going age.	44.8	45.8	45.2	46.2	45.3	

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—contd.

1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
18	33	33	41	31	29	39	46	32
144	290	313	380	347	351	315	221	164
6	54	49	36	32	30	32	39	3
276	210	242	255	239	187	235	211	94
639	1,027	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029
2,672	2,046	2,247	2,740	2,346	1,799	2,184	2,218	482
1,221	1,218	9,211						
4,912	3,022	821	1,008	732	477	712	722	308
7,810	7,920	7,021	7,021	7,021	7,021	7,021	7,021	7,021
327	300	304	306	259	269	264	232	108
2,888	2,782	2,803	2,018	2,788	2,049	2,149	2,439	792
3,129	3,131	3,003	1,104	815	487	903	714	612
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,010	3,943	3,398	4,111	3,898	4,796	3,254	3,182	1,078
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
280	300	302	311	271	411	394	730	307
17,984	17,489	16,922	16,542	16,349	16,282	22,000	22,411	16,239
5,471	5,393	3,371	4,338	4,267	2,099	3,093	3,864	1,628
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20,458	19,873	19,303	20,001	16,988	21,302	23,991	23,240	19,888
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3470	3079	3270	3078	3079	3577	3272	4170	3078
37.4	37.9	37.2	37.9	37.8	37.2	37.0	37.2	37.2
10,503	12,276	12,001	11,506	12,547	14,029	13,677	17,860	12,213
107.8	157.8	147.2	127.8	127.5	167.8	227.8	217.4	147.8

Note.—The High School at Larkana was established in the year 1919-20 later previous figures are not shown.

TABLE XXIX-C.—EDUCATION: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
AND SCHOLARS THEREIN—1921-22.

Class of Institution.	Under the management of Government.			
	Managed by Government.		Managed by the District or Municipal Funds.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Middle Schools (English)	4	278	8	245
Primary Schools	1,111	—	323	12,888
Total	1,115	278	331	13,133

Class of Institution.	Under private management.				TOTAL	
	Aided by Government or District or Municipal Funds.		Unaided.			
	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.
Middle Schools (English)	4	223	—	—	8	245
Primary Schools	192	4,983	—	—	302	12,888
Total	196	5,186	—	—	310	13,133

TABLE XXIX-D—EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Class of Institutions.	Total expenditure in 1921-22.			
	Provincial Funds.	Market funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
Art Colleges	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Professional Colleges	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
High Schools	10,148	1,111	1,111	1,111
State School (English)	12,122	8,200	7,200	6,682
Middle Schools (vernacular)	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Primary Schools	2,61,000	25,949	19,207	1,377
Training Schools	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Technical and other Special Schools	13,167	1,111	1,111	1,111
Total	2,86,347	42,349	28,307	17,211
Scholarships	9,907	5,249	808	2
Miscellaneous	1,111	9,098	126	443
Grand Total	3,06,250	56,296	27,235	17,216

Class of Institutions.	Total expenditure in 1921-22—contd.			Grand Total.
	Revenue of Native States.	Subscription.	Endowments and all other sources.	
Art Colleges	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Professional Colleges	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
High Schools	1,111	1,111	1,111	10,014
Middle School (English)	1,111	1,111	79	10,014
Middle Schools (vernacular)	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111,167
Primary Schools	1,111	1,111	26,160	1,111,167
Training Schools	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Technical and other Special Schools	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Total	1,111	1,812	32,239	4,44,231
Scholarships	1,111	1,111	1,111	11,000
Miscellaneous	1,111	100	127	1,137
Grand Total	1,111	1,812	32,366	4,46,351

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Population.	Deaths.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Rate, per 1,000.	Number.	Rate, per 1,000.
1900		14,823	22·29	15,569	24·34
1901		15,223	22·29	15,208	19·82
1902		16,124	25·95	16,828	21·78
1903		17,100	19·99	21,226	31·19
1904		17,132	18·95	13,502	23·17
1905		16,932	22·18	14,102	18·82
1906		18,304	20·42	15,901	24·98
1907		16,790	22·42	14,546	22·17
1908		18,295	23·92	16,046	18·11
1909		17,401	20·82	14,008	21·58
1910		16,193	21·49	15,169	22·96
1911		18,294	24·98	15,068	22·78
1912		17,132	25·88	15,992	19·18
1913		16,008	26·58	14,222	21·97
1914		14,118	21·85	21,412	33·74
1915		9,199	28·72	47,000	52·17
1916		16,885	16·85	12,772	19·34
1917		11,050	17·40	12,220	18·72
1918		11,865	21·24	8,308	18·56
1919		12,163	22·01	7,223	15·08

FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Deaths from

Diagnoses	Cholera	Small-pox	Fever	Bowel Complaints	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	Other causes
2	812	21	14,313	70	0	224	397
1	0	11	10,323	39	0	221	446
28	—	30	22,367	51	32	218	118
10	240	60	19,093	50	41	234	224
37	0	21	14,797	27	31	238	482
19	0	22	23,391	15	31	215	614
16	200	19	14,561	53	18	224	474
11	712	110	22,363	51	15	220	125
1	0	47	4,892	39	15	230	394
1	820	198	22,363	39	80	231	421
10	24	35	14,364	15	25	273	482
1	0	10	23,363	21	19	204	454
28	0	7	21,023	45	72	226	328
12	1	0	22,314	22	28	294	109
1	87	8	20,477	16	23	199	957
100	0	0	25,568	25	45	221	502
2	368	960	11,287	44	322	169	419
0	0	969	22,315	14	265	219	254
0	1	0	8,379	24	260	169	482
0	0	1	6,372	23	118	181	301

TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS

Talukas or towns:	Births.			Deaths.	
	Population under regis- tration.	Number.	Ratio per Lakh.	Burden.	Ratio per 1,000.
Talukas.					
Rabodero	16,362	1,158	21'81	668	12'98
Larkana	61,126	1,147	18'79	446	14'30
Mirpurkot	41,182	861	21'21	482	11'18
Kambar	37,448	1,010	26'59	726	9'20
Lahore	66,764	1,721	25'83	702	10'31
Wazir	58,179	1,137	19'54	639	8'44
Mohar	61,490	1,072	17'71	447	8'21
Kakar	29,801	1,116	30'49	483	16'22
Dadu	45,865	1,299	28'48	511	11'22
Johi	31,979	931	29'22	447	12'00
Sohwan	36,910	748	21'72	369	12'79
Toroa	—	—	—	—	—
Rabodero	—	268	38'15	129	22'60
Larkana	—	225	29'06	89	20'21
Kambar	—	121	24'36	92	20'90
Wazir	—	71	16'98	44	20'12
	197,917	13,163	22'01	7,221	12'98

FOR THE YEAR 1922.

TABLE XXXI.—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name	Class	When opened	Expend- iture	Average daily attendants	Number	
						In-door	Out-door
<i>Civil Hospital.</i>							
1	Larkana	—	1852	15,279	In-door Out-door	17 100	128 11,069
<i>Dispensaries</i>							
2	Mohar	III	Not known	9,997	In-door Out-door	3 60	97 7,617
3	Gambar	III	1864	4,769	In-door Out-door	2 50	50 3,534
4	Dadri	III	1883	2,285	In-door Out-door	1 12	49 1,240
5	Ranodher	III	1891	3,216	In-door Out-door	2 11	140 3,216
6	Paramal Sohawa	Kutchhiana	1883	2,318	In-door Out-door	2 21	140 7,181
7	Khairpur Sathmanah	III	1903	2,209	In-door Out-door	2 60	144 144
8	Johi	III	1896	2,367	In-door Out-door	2 59	144 144
9	Wazir	III	1915	9,396	In-door Out-door	2 12	144 144
10	S. W. Rly., Dadri	VII	1889	—	In-door Out-door	3 72	144 144
11	Mithi	III	1919	2,393	In-door Out-door	2 12	144 144

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22).

of which I have written the post.

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expressly known.	Average daily attendance.	Number	
						In-door	Out-door
<i>Local Hospitals.</i>							
1	Liberate ..	I	About 1802	16,079	In-door 27 .. Out-door 90 ..	10,418	122
<i>Hospitals.</i>							
2	Honor ..	III	See above	2,007	In-door 1 .. Out-door 99 ..	10,719	88
3	Kazoor ..	III	1880	4,700	In-door 3 .. Out-door 99 ..	8,221	92
4	Dikar ..	III	1880	2,200	In-door 1 .. Out-door 94 ..	4,187	10
5	Bawali ..	III	1881	6,810	In-door 3 .. Out-door 21 ..	8,284	127
6	General Hospital Ghatshila ..	III	1882	2,518	In-door 3 .. Out-door 77 ..	9,327	36
7	Kazoor Nizamabad	III	1883	2,200	In-door 1 .. Out-door 99 ..	8,122	11
8	Toli ..	III	1887	2,000	In-door 3 .. Out-door 98 ..	8,111	11
9	Ward ..	III	1813	2,000	In-door 2 .. Out-door 18 ..	8,111	11
10	S. W. Mys. Dule ..	VI	1860	—	In-door 3 .. Out-door 72 ..	5,236	60
11	Muthaa ..	III	1819	2,000	In-door 2 .. Out-door 22 ..	8,111	11

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22)—contd.

of patients treated during the year

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.	Number	
						In-door	Out-door
<i>Civil Hospital.</i>							
1	Lucknow	..	I	About 1852	10,678	In-door 17 ..	17,322
<i>Hospitals.</i>							
2	Mohali	..	III	Not known	3,087	In-door 2 ..	85
3	Kanpur	..	III	1882	4,706	In-door 2 ..	121
4	Baber	..	III	1882	2,898	In-door 1 ..	30
5	Balasore	..	III	1891	2,818	In-door 1 ..	50
6	Central School Khichband	III	1893	2,318	In-door 2 ..	42	
7	Kharpur Nathnath	III	1902	2,296	In-door 2 ..	48	
8	Jaffri	..	III	1902	2,103	In-door 2 ..	48
9	Wazir	..	III	1913	2,886	In-door 2 ^{***}
10	S. W. Mys. Dada	VI	1887	..	In-door 2 ..	48	
11	Mohabbat	..	III	1919	2,995	In-door 2 ^{***}
						Out-door 28 ^{***}

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22)—*contd.*

of patients treated during the year

1922.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
309	307	309	304	304	303	303	303
14,747	10,738	10,296	12,879	12,862	12,864	12,868	12,862
57	78	62	61	60	60	60	62
8,887	6,103	6,139	6,213	6,202	6,172	6,159	6,103
107	140	65	62	71	61	60	67
7,208	6,012	6,001	6,011	6,012	7,205	7,207	6,413
29	23	11	11	19	17	19	17
3,870	2,070	2,000	2,029	2,012	2,011	2,211	2,011
234	145	117	109	108	66	92	77
5,203	7,118	4,822	7,001	7,005	6,312	6,012	12,237
41	47	45	40	37	38	34	43
6,410	8,032	8,139	8,023	8,207	4,601	5,219	7,619
45	23	107	23	56	22	44	25
6,009	1,276	1,001	2,222	6,224	6,010	5,927	5,009
44	44	47	48	38	58	43	62
7,448	3,376	3,028	4,715	4,610	3,024	3,944	4,236
29	32	15	18	20	46	49	29
1,128	1,000	2,294	2,119	3,260	1,323	1,388	1,016
45	49	24	30	21	31	38	49
2,499	4,781	6,408	6,604	6,099	6,030	6,499	6,229
****	****	—	****	—	42	29	45
****	****	—	****	2,127	2,517	1,924	1,521

1.—Government; 2.—Local and Municipal Funds Dispensaries; 3.—Railway Dispensary.

Note.—No. 1 was a Municipal dispensary up to June 1st, 1909, on that date the Government Civil Hospital was opened.

TABLE XXXII—

Particulars.	1905-06.				
	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Successful vaccination.	Urban	403	491	498	492
	Rural	17,034	17,004	16,237	15,348
	Total	17,437	17,495	16,735	15,840
Successful re-vaccination.	Urban	238	198	197	228
	Rural	2,065	2,491	2,229	1,729
	Total	2,203	2,689	2,426	2,457
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of population of the respective areas.	Urban	36.22	34.68	37.97	35.49
	Rural	30.70	31.77	31.94	31.99
	Total	30.21	30.78	32.44	31.87

Particulars.	1910-11.				
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Assisted vaccination.	Urban	489	456	471	475
	Rural	14,387	15,305	14,250	14,203
	Total	14,876	15,761	14,721	14,678
Assisted re-vaccination.	Urban	—	—	—	—
	Rural	123	228	114	111
	Total	123	228	114	111
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective areas.	Urban	39.76	32.88	35.72	36.19
	Rural	32.99	33.84	32.19	32.29
	Total	33.78	33.31	32.47	32.47

VACCINATION

1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
479	431	506	400	467	438	449	526
11,045	14,301	1,412	12,944	15,645	12,355	12,367	12,822
14,221	16,228	14,388	14,344	17,208	15,559	12,389	12,840
25	214	12	2	3	31	16	
1,088	1,223*	118	982	869	218	107	317
1,421	1,447	780	967	812	271	188	317
30*18	40*16	20*19	27*14	30*10	21*24	20*48	20*19
29*23	30*16	20*22	22*19	24*28	24*97	20*52	20*23
29*32	32*49	27*37	22*30	21*49	21*55	20*48	21*32

1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
429	449	522	467	406	408	450
11,006	12,351	15,570	14,288	15,061	16,108	11,391
14,228	14,809	15,922	14,828	13,467	16,237	12,518
—	—	4	3	11	—	1
79	97	125	213	244	118	1,079
79	99	129	222	253	118	1,049
21*76	21*23	42*98	29*20	25*31	22*98	20*78
24*36	22*46	21*64	25*41	30*23	25*29	20*39
22*11	22*54	21*93	25*83	30*78	16*11	20*50

* Estimates of the Figures for the 7 Talukas of the Matheran District transferred to Larana District.

TABLE XXXIII.—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

YEAR.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	WILD ANIMALS		SAKHS		Tigers	Leopards and panthers	Wolves	Baboons
	Horses kangas	Cattle	Horned cattle	Calves				
1896		129	99	—	—	—	32	140
1897		221	91	—	—	—	31	119
1898		225	99	—	—	—	7	142
1899		224	99	—	—	—	13	175
1900	2	29	117	—	—	—	6	891
1901	3	249	131	—	—	—	3	802
1902	4	256	97	1	—	—	3	877
1903		99	82	—	—	—	3	441
1904		43	81	6	—	—	3	299
1905		12	81	—	—	4	—	180
1906		27	74	—	—	—	3	625
1907	4	211	78	—	—	—	11	149
1908	4	190	89	—	—	—	4	1,204
1909	1	171	64	—	—	—	3	601
1910	12	89	62	—	—	—	8	616
1911	2	209	99	—	—	—	—	818
1912	11	89	84	—	—	—	—	972
1913	11	181	91	3	—	—	4	1,674
1914	11	128	67	—	—	—	6	681
1915	2	23	29	—	—	—	—	—
1916	2	Inform.	84	Inform.	—	—	—	1,386
1917	2	122 or 6	89	Inform.	—	—	2	2,130
1918	2	available	72	available	—	—	—	845
1919	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	878
1920	1	—	89	—	—	—	—	788
1921	—	129	29	—	—	—	18	829

(Estimates of the figures for the seven talukas of the Jaffna district transferred to the Trincomalee division.)

TABLE XXXIV

TABLE XXXIV—

Classification	Number of Families	Number of Households	Loans due by		Average Capital paid up
			Individual	Banks and Societies	
1. <u>Family</u> —					
1920	—	—	—	—	—
1921	1	128	—	2,400	31,340
1922	1	128	—	1,553,500	29,130
1923	1	273	9,000	2,29,400	96,845
1924	1	197	—	6,17,430	321,200
1925	3	682	5,000	3,00,000	1,25,000
2. <u>Agricultural Societies</u> —					
Credit 1919	2	154	1,340	—	—
Non-credit 1919	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1920	46	1,777	1,34,000	—	40,000
Non-credit 1920	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1921	89	3,203	2,44,000	—	93,000
Non-credit 1921	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1922	41	2,671	4,28,000	—	58,872
Non-credit 1922	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1923	111	3,820	4,46,000	5,000	1,20,872
Non-credit 1923	2	168	—	—	—
Credit 1924	129	4,049	8,14,000	100	1,22,200
Non-credit 1924	4	418	107	—	3,032
3. <u>Non-Agricultural Societies</u> —					
Credit 1919	—	—	—	—	—
Non-credit 1919	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1920	—	—	—	—	—
Non-credit 1920	1	48	8000	—	—
Credit 1921	1	43	—	—	—
Non-credit 1921	1	76	1,700	—	—
Credit 1922	1	94	9,000	—	2,100
Non-credit 1922	1	54	2,200	—	—
Credit 1923	1	84	9,700	—	5,200
Non-credit 1923	1	56	2,000	—	—
Credit 1924	2	278	18,200	—	1,200
Non-credit 1924	1	45	2,420	—	—

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT



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